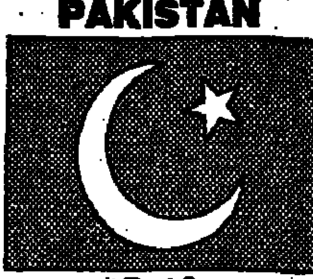
# Zia stirs up Shia and Sunni enmities

*TREVOR FISHLOCK, Our South Asia Correspondent, discusses Islamic conflicts in Pakistan in the second of two articles on the making of an Islamic state.*



PAKISTAN

Part 2
Islamic conflicts

Fighting between the Sunni Muslim majority and Shia minority in Karachi recently sent a shiver through the Government of President Zia ul-Haq. Although the trouble was local and confined, there was concern that it was the inescapable by-product of the President's Islamization drive. In other words, there is anxiety that his determination to make Pakistan thoroughly Islamic is sowing discontent.

Since he came to power more than five years ago, General Zia has come to believe, like Oliver Cromwell, that his autocratic command is part of some divine purpose. His obsession with making Pakistan Islamic, rather than simply Muslim, has grown stronger. Sunnis make up about four fifths of the population, but Shias are an important minority, not least because they are strong in the business community and tend to be better educated.

The President has already had to give in to them on the question of *Zakat*, a 2½ per cent tax he introduced as part of his Islamization programme. The Shias protested furiously that the Koran decrees *Zakat* should be paid voluntarily and not by government order. The President had to back down and the Shias are excused the tax.

The Government's relationship with Shias is complicated by the revolution in predominantly Shia Iran. The Pakistanis privately suspect that Iranians have been stirring trouble among Pakistani Shias but do not make public accusations because they want to maintain a reasonable relationship with Tehran. Pakistan is naturally concerned about what might happen to its volatile neighbour after Ayatollah Khomeini leaves the scene.

It is not only among Shias that Islamization is regarded with suspicion. Many women, too, believe they stand to lose much by the imposition of rigid Islamic standards. They have demonstrated to challenge both Islamization and martial law. The brutality of the police in breaking up a women's demonstration in Lahore recently aroused the wrath of many men.

Because of the Islamization push, Islamic hardliners feel confident in demanding enactment of laws which discriminate against women. For example, it has been suggested that it would need the evidence of two women to equal the testimony in court of one man, and that the death penalty should be awarded for the murder of men, but not women.

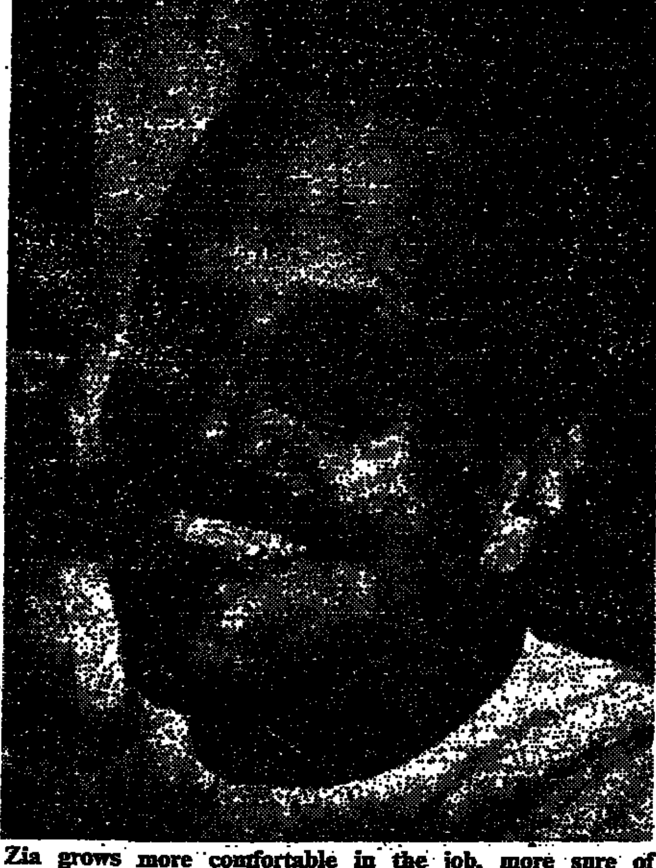
In Pakistan's universities Islamic fundamentalist students, strongly opposed to the emancipation of women, have done badly in elections. Nevertheless, conflict between hardliners and moderate and left-wing student groups continues to be a source of trouble.

Unruliness in colleges is one of the reasons for a damaging decline in the quality of college life and, as letters in the newspapers indicate, concern about education is deep and widespread.

Education in Pakistan is in a chronic position, and teaching everywhere is inadequate. The country spends less than 2 per cent of its budget on education, compared with nearly half on its military outlay. Literacy is only 24 per cent and in some parts of the country the literacy rate is falling. "Our tomorrow is being lost" is the refrain of complaints about education.

President Zia's critics complain that he emphasizes the penal aspects of Islam rather than its practical and social side and that a noticeable effect of his attempt to harness religion is the spread of hypocrisy. They say Islam is employed cynically to keep the people within a rigid framework.

The President grows more comfortable in the job and more sure of himself. He seems somehow sleeker. "Oh yes, I'm an autocrat", he says, with an affable smile.



Zia grows more comfortable in the job, more sure of himself and somehow sleeker. "Oh yes, I'm an autocrat", he says with an affable smile.

General Zia has given Pakistan nearly six years of order, but Pakistanis remain feeling left out of the shaping of their country, still confronting the problem of what their country *should* be. Political expression is kept at a very low level. The President sees Islam as a panacea but, pushed too hard, it is an agent of disunity rather than the basis of harmony, and it is doubtful that it is strong enough to bind together Pakistan's disparate regions and classes.

Concluded

# FBI spied on Robeson 30 years

**From Christopher Thomas New York**

**The Federal Bureau of Investigation maintained a 30-year surveillance of Paul Robeson, the black singer and actor, including tapping his telephone, bugging his house and intercepting mail.**

**The FBI compiled a report of more than 3,000 pages on the instructions of J. Edgar Hoover, its former director, in which it concluded that Robeson was a member of the Communist Party and a threat to national security.**

**An army of agents and paid informants was enlisted to keep watch on his every movement. It received active assistance from the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency; and intelligence groups from the US Navy and Army. Robeson's wife, Eslanda, was also kept under close watch.**

**Details of the surveillance are contained in official papers obtained by a publishing company in New Jersey under the Freedom of Information Act. They show that between 1943 and 1967 Robeson was on the FBI's "custodial detention" list of people to be detained within 24 hours in the event of a national emergency.**

**In 1950 Robeson was refused a passport because he would not sign a document stating that he was a communist. Eight years later the Supreme Court struck down that requirement and Robeson went to London until 1963. He returned when the FBI conceded that it had no firm evidence he was a Communist Party member. He died in 1976 at the age of 77.**

## Spanish coup trial

# Judges assert civil rule over military

**From Richard Wigg, Madrid**

Acts committed by the armed forces will be judged for the first time since the restoration of democracy in Spain by the civilian Supreme Court when the appeal hearing begins here today over the February 23, 1981, coup attempt.

The seven judges of the Supreme Court's Second Chamber will thus assert civilian authority and law over the military. This was made possible by Parliament when in November, 1980, it reformed the code of military justice.

The judges will also be the first civilians pronouncing on the coup plot which led to 350 MPs and the full Cabinet being kept prisoner in Parliament for more than 17 hours by Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, while Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch had his tanks out in Valencia and proclaimed martial law.

The Supreme Court will not, however, review the facts established by the Supreme Council of Military Justice during a court martial lasting three and a half months last year, but only examine whether the military court of 16 members, including only six trained lawyers, acted within the law.

Headed by Judge Fernando Diaz Palos, the president of the Second Chamber, who was appointed in 1979, the judges will be hearing the appeals based essentially on the former Centre Democratic Government's contention of excessive leniency towards the plotters and those lodged by the accused men who maintained that they had never taken part in any military uprising.

Señor Luis Buron, the Prosecutor General, appointed by the Socialist Government, will demand higher sentences for all except General Milans and Colonel Tejero who both received the maximum 30-year jail sentence for military rebellion.

Colonel Tejero, who is held in a naval prison in southern Spain, indicated yesterday through his lawyer that he was expecting the Supreme Court to quash his convistion.

Twenty-three of the 31 officers and one civilian who went on trial more than a year ago have filed appeals.

None of the accused will be present during the hearings likely to last about a week. But members of their families are expected to figure prominently among the public.

All those whose jail terms of three years and above are confirmed by the Supreme Court will be dismissed from the service after serving the sentence.

Counsel for both General Milans and Colol Tejero are expected to plead again that their clients acted exclusively from patriotic motives and in a belief that King Juan Carlos sympathized with their goals. The court martial *accepted* the former plea but rejected the latter.

# Colombian quake relief 'blocked'

Bogotá (AP and AFP) – The Colombian Red Cross emergency relief office has said the organization recieved none of the medical supplies donated by the United States for earthquake victims.

The agency and a Government Minister both denied the supplies were being sold after Catholic church officials and witnesses said some of the relief supplies left for distribution with the Colombian Army were being sold to the homeless in the stricken city of Popayán.

Señor Bernardo Ramirez the communications Minister, said the information was absolutely false.

The United States Air Force delivered 6,000 tents and 25 tons of medicine and hospital equipment last Friday, 24 hours after the earthquake devastated the southern city of 200,000 residents, killing at least 240 people, injuring 1,200 and leaving up to 50,000 homeless.

The Red Cross has seen none of the medical aid, and the Army has said nothing about delivering it to the Red Cross, a spokesman for Señor Carlos Martinez, director of emergency relief for the agency, said.

He added that the Army had delivered only two dozen of the 6,000 tents to the Red Cross. The spokesman asked not to be identified because he feared retribution by the military authorities.

A spokesman in the office of Colonel José Garzon, director of public relations for the Defence Ministry, said reports that the Army was withholding distribution of relief were lies.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Popayán, Mgr Silverio Buitrago, said on Sunday that tents meant for the earthquake victims were being sold for as much as $400 (£265). Dozens of refugees said they had been offered the tents for up to $100.

Official sources said electricity and supplies of drinking water had been restored in 70 per cent of the city, and that mass vaccination programmes has prevented an outbreak of disease.

# Yugoslavia faces drop in tourism

**From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade**

The Yugoslav Government is hoping to reap some $1,100m (£7 50m) from this year's tourist harvest, despite early signs that interest in Yugoslav summer holidays has dropped, according to first reports, by as much as 20 per cent.

The aim which, even in normal circumstances, would be regarded by Yugoslav tourist experts as extremely optimistic, is clearly not likely to be achieved.

Last year, some 18 million tourists spent their holidays in Yugoslav resorts, including about six million from the West. Nevertheless, the intake from Western tourists was only $850m instead of the planned $1,000m.

This year, however, additional problems have cropped up, as Western tourist agencies have been reluctant to enter into arrangements for package deals before securing hard *guarantees that the shortages*, especially of petrol, which provoked much anger among the visitors, will not be repeated.

Motorists last year had to wait for hours in queues, only to discover that petrol had run out, whereas self-catering tourists trying to buy milk or meat found there was none.

The lesson was learnt, and Yugoslav tourist officials are claiming that the country is now over-coming such problems.

There will be no petrol restriction for foreign tourists provided they buy petrol coupons with hard currency.

In order to induce Western tourists to change their money at the banks, the Yugoslav Government had introduced special cheques which can be used by tourists in shops and restaurants at a 10 per cent discount.

But prices of virtually every industrial product continue to rise, while those of fresh foods sold on the free market are already on a par with, or even higher, than in some Western countries.

# Two left-wing papers face closure in Italy

**From John Earle, Rome**

The suvival of two newspapers and a radio stating representing different shades of Italian left – wing opinion – is under threat – the Radical Part's radio nerwork, and the Rome newpapers *Paese Sera* and *Il Manifesto*.

The Minsitry of Post has ordered the closure in five days of the Radical's radio stations on the ground that they cover most of the national territory. By law, RAI, the state broadcasting corporation, has a national monopoly, and private radio and television stations should only transmit on a local basis. However in practice several large networks owned by private capital operate throughout the country without harassment from the authorities.

"We will not give in to this Fascist operation" commented Signor Marco Pannella the leader of the Radical Party commented.

*Pases Sera* yesterday appeared under the mamagement of its journalists, in defiance of an order from the owners to close down for good at Easter. The newspaper, which once has morning and evening editions, used to be financed by the Communist Party, but last year it was sold to a company whose ownership has remained unidentified.

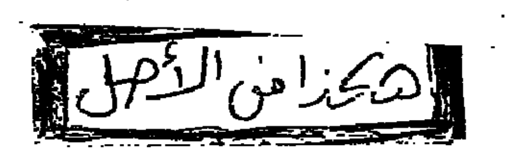
The New owners announced plans to revive the evening edition and to station correspondents abroad, but sales plunged and last week came the abrupt decision to close.

The journalists, intending to continue to publish the paper under their own management, have appealed to the public for backing.

*Il Manifesto*, with a circulation of about 25,000, represents views to the left of the Communist Party. The editor was due to draw a cheque last week for 600m lire (£285,000) as a newsprint subsidy, allocated by the state to all newspapers according to their circulation. But on Good Friday payment of the cheque was stopped on technical grounds by the state attorney's office.

The Newspaper says it can continue publication until the end of this month, and is meanwhile appealing for loans from political parties and the trade unions. President Sandro Pertini, who is on holiday in the Dolomites, has telephoned the newspaper expressing his personal solidarity and urging it not to give up the struggle.





# Restrictions on solicitors

**Edwards and Others v Worboys**

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered March 25]

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr Peter Jack Worboys, solicitor, of Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, against interlocutory injunctions granted by Mr Justice Walton on March 18, 1983, at the suit of the plaintiffs, the six other members of the firm of Neve, Son & Co of Luton, restraining Mr Worboys until the trial of the action or further order from, *inter alia*, doing any act or work normally done by solicitors for any person, firm or corporation who or which had been a client of the firm in the five years preceeding March 31, 1983.

Mr Worboys, who had been a partner in the firm of Neve, Son & Co since 1969, had given notice of his intention to retire from the firm on March 31.

Mr Michael Essayan, QC and Mr Michael Driscoll for Mr Worboys; Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC and Mr Martin Roth for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that it was a dispute between solicitors. Mr Worboys was a senior partner in the firm of Neve, Son & Co., which had offices at Luton, Harpenden, Dunstable and Hitchin. The partners were regulated by partnership articles which provided for retirement on notice. Mr Worboys gave notice of his intention to retire from the practice on March 31. He was entitled to do so.

The articles provided for three five-year restrictions on the outgoing partner from the time of his leaving: (1) not to practise as a solicitor within five miles of a partnership office; (2) not to do any work normally done by solicitors for any person or firm within five miles of such office; (3) not to do any work for any person, firm or corporation who or which had been a client of the partnership within five years preceding the retirement.

There was an exception for work for members of the retiring partner's family or for any bank, insurance company and specified associations.

Mr Worboys was in charge of the Harpenden office. His home was in Harpenden. He would like to start up a practice of his own in or near Harpenden.

He had formed the view that the restrictions were too wide and were void. He had invited the proceedings at an early date for the parties to know where they stood.

The judge had granted interlocutory injunctions in the terms of each of the three restrictions and also against soliciting.

The judge had said that the question he had to determine on the application for interim injunctions was whether there was a serious case to be argued that the restrictions were valid. He was not deciding their validity.

It was accepted that the area restriction in (1) was valid but injunctions in respect of (2) and (3) were attacked. (3) was the more important.

It was said that there was no serious issue to be tried on (3) because it had already been laid down in *Oswald Hickson Collier & Co v Carter-Ruck* ((1982) 126 SJ 120; *Law Society Gazette*, April 7, 1982) that such a restriction was contrary to public policy and void.

That case had come on appeal from Mr Justice Jupp at an interlocutory stage. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, who was concerned with a completely different term entitling the retiring solicitor to act for a client whom he had introduced to the firm, had said that a clause preventing one of the partners from acting for a client in the future would be contrary to public policy because there was a fiduciary relationship between them.

The other two members of the court did not lay down any rule of law with regard to solicitors or others in a fiduciary position.

All they were saying was that there was a serious issue of public policy. That was what Mr Justice Walton had done.

He had accepted that there was a serious issue to be tried but that was a long way from saying that it would succeed. He took the view that there was an issue to be tried which could not be decided until the speedy trial.

He sought to protect clients by the words "without the consent of the plaintiffs" in the injunctions and in the case of any particular client application could be made to the court.

The course adopted by the judge was very sensible and justifiable. It was impossible to say that the plaintiffs were bound to fail on restriction (3). The partnership articles excluded work for such a body as a bank.

The validity of a covenant was not to be tried by improbabilities which might fall within its wording: see *Home Counties Diaries Ltd v Skilton* ([1970] 1 WLR 526, 534-538).

His Lordship would not interfere with the judge's conclusion upon balance of convenience and whether damages would be a sufficient remedy.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, agreeing, said that *Oswald Hickson Collier & Co v Carter-Ruck* was no more than a decision that there was a serious question on the issue of law concerning the alleged unenforceability on the ground of public policy of a covenant which prevented a solicitor from acting for a client if and when that client wished him to act.

His Lordship would not express any view on how that issue should be resolved without full argument of a type would be quite unappropriate in interlocutory proceedings. The earlist possible date for the trial should be arranged.

Solicitors: Penningtons; Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Lee Crowder & Co, Birmingham.

# Advertising manager guilty of publishing unlawful advertisement

**Denham v Scott**

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered March 30]

An employee of a company which published an advertisement offering a reward for the return of goods which had been stolen and using words to the effect that no questions would be asked could be guilty of an offence under section 23 of the Theft Act 1968. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when dismissing the defendant's appeal against conviction by way of case stated.

Mr Giles Eyre for the defendant; Mr Christopher Tyrer for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the *Oxford Journal* was a free weekly newspaper with a circulation of 125,000 copies a week. The greater part of the content was taken up by advertisements. The newspaper was owned and published by a limited company who employed the defendant as their advertising manager.

The defendant was one of two employees responsible for the publication and to whom the company delegated control. The defendant had overall responsibility for checking advertisements and for deciding which advertisements would be published.

The offending advertisement appeared on February 12, 1982, in the lost and found section. It stated: "Brass 12" long cylinder coffee grinder, lost from house on Hinskey Hill recently, of greatest sentimental value. Tel.... £5 reward, no questions asked."

The defendant did not inspect the advertisement before it was published and had no knowledge of the fact that it appeared in the newspaper.

The justices were of the opinion that the offence was of a quasi criminal nature and did not require *mens rea* and that having regard to the degree of control delegated to the defendant, he could be said to have published the advertisement and convicted the defendant. The defendant appealed.

His Lordship found that section 23 offences fell into the class of quasi criminal acts. A conviction did not result in any stigma and was a regulatory requirement to prevent such acts as a matter of public policy.

It would be impossible for the prosecution to prove an element of knowledge and to impose such a requirement would defeat the purpose of the section, which was to prevent activities of this kind. Section 23 was therefore an offence of strict liability.

Turning to whether it could be said on the facts that the defendant published the advertisement, it was plain that the only person who could be said to be the controlling mind of the company for the purpose of publication of the advertisement was the defendant.

The defendant in his position in the company did publish the advertisement and was the only person who could do so. If he did not do so, no publication could take place.

Accordingly, the defendant did publish the offending advertisement and could be guilty of an offence under section 23 and the appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Laytons; Mr C. S. Hoad, Kidlington.

# Judge applied wrong test

**Regina v Blithing**

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Cantley

[Judgment delivered March 29]

A judge applied the wrong test when exercising discretion in refusing to exclude a written statement which was heavily prejudicial to the defendant made by a prosecution witness who had died. The judge refused to exclude the statement unless its admission was demonstrated to be grossly unfair to the defendant, whereas a plea for exclusion ought to have succeeded if the judge concluded that it would be simply unfair to the defendant to admit it.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving a reserved judgment allowing an appeal by Christopher George Blithing, of Sandringham Mews, Ealing, London, against conviction for theft on a retrial after a jury disagreement at Kingston upon Thames Crown Court (Judge Main and a jury).

Mr Inigo Bing for the appellant; Mr P. J. Richardson for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the appellant, a heavy goods vehicle driver, acquired on hire-purchase for £595 from SDG Motors Ltd, of Northolt, a second-hand Triumph 2000 car. He paid the first instalment and no more.

The agreement provided that the car would not become his property until all the instalments were paid. Before then he had neither the right to assign his rights under the agreement nor to sell the car.

In breach of those terms, so it was alleged, he sold the car to one Michael McKenzie for £450. According to McKenzie, who said he knew nothing about the hire-purchase agreement, he and his wife gave the appellant a cheque for £50 as a deposit and a little later £400 in cash whereupon the appellant gave him the car, its log book and MoT certificate.

The two men kept in touch with one another afterwards because the appellant did some repairs to the Triumph for McKenzie. Their dealings with one another were described by McKenzie in a statement which was put in at the committal proceedings held under section 1 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

McKenzie, who had been made the subject of an unconditional witness order, died soon afterwards. The judge allowed his statement to be read at the trial.

The appellant admitted having received a cheque for £50 from McKenzie but maintained that that was for work he had done on McKenzie's Vauxhall motor car. He denied that he received at any time £400 or any other sum in cash from McKenzie.

What had really happened according to him was that he and McKenzie exchanged cars. He took McKenzie's Vauxhall and gave McKenzie the Triumph.

There was an exchange of all necessary documents and McKenzie promised to pay the remainder of the hire-purchase instalments on the Triumph. To facilitate that he was given the paying-in book, only one paying-in slip within which had been used by the appellant.

The appellant thought that he was doing nothing wrong in dealing with the Triumph in that way. He had previously bought a Sunbeam Rapier car on hire-purchase from SDG, who had made no complaint to him when he had passed that on to another man who paid the outstanding hire-purchase charges on it. He was, he said, well aware that he was not entitled to sell the car but he had not done so.

Mrs McKenzie was not called to give evidence. The hire-purchase agreement, although mentioned at the trial and formally made an exhibit, was not otherwise referred to. The jury were neither shown it nor provided with a copy of it.

The judge admitted McKenzie's statement in evidence consequent on an application therefor by the prosecution under the provisions of section 13(3), as amended, of the Criminal Justice Act 1925, which were applied to written statements as they applied to depositions by section 2(7) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The application was opposed by counsel for the appellant, who had submitted on appeal that the statement was wrongly admitted. The judge had a discretion in the matter which he should have exercised in favour of the appellant, who by the admission of the statement was gravely prejudiced.

McKenzie had not been cross-examined in the magistrate's court and obviously could not be cross-examined in the crown court. Consequently many pertinent and vital questions remained unanswered covering such things as: what had become of McKenzie's Vauxhall; seeing that McKenzie agreed that the appellant had done some repairing of it for him, what he had paid for that work; was not the £50, said to be a deposit, in fact that payment; and why if he had paid £400 to the appellant did he pay it in cash and fail to obtain a receipt for the money?

McKenzie would have had to face a stern challenge to his veracity. His reaction to that in the eyes of the jury could have been very favourable to the appellant.

His Lordship said that the prosecution's case against the appellant without the statement was extremely tenuous.

In his ruling, the judge referred to the observations of Mr Justice Ashworth in *R v Linley* ([1959] Crim LR 123) and said he was prepared to be guided by them. Thus, if it would be grossly unfair to the defendant to read McKenzie's statement, he would not permit it to be read although that might leave the prosecution without any evidence. That, he said, was not quite the position in this case because the prosecution could rely on the defendant's admissions.

The judge went on to say: "The defence take the view that they will have been deprived of the opportunity of cross-examining Mr McKenzie and therefore injustice might result from the reading of his statement. It seems to me that that is something of a *non sequitur*: it may be that the difficulty arises, not from the reading of Mr McKenzie's statement, but from his unfortunate death.

"But, doing the best I can, and weighing up the whole matter as it appears to me at the moment, I take the view that, in all the circumstances of this case, it would not be grossly unfair to this defendant to permit this statement to be read."

While their Lordships had to say they had found the judge's observations about the defence view incomprehensible, they were much more troubled by the test of gross unfairness which he clearly adopted in exercising his discretion to admit McKenzie's statement.

There was, including *Linley*, no authority for it that they had been able to discover.

It was wrong to refuse to exclude such a statement unless it could be demonstrated that it would be grossly unfair to a defendant to admit it.

A judge's duty was to ensure that a defendant received a fair trial. He was unlikely to provide him with that unless he exercised his discretion to control the admission of evidence by applying the right test.

In a case such as the present, where a heavily prejudicial statement which could not by cross-examination be challenged was sought to be admitted a plea for exclusion ought to succeed if the judge concluded that it would be simply unfair to a defendant to admit it.

The use of the adjective "gross" was inappropriate and misleading and did, their Lordships thought, mislead the trial judge. If he had applied the right test he could not have avoided excluding McKenzie's statement, the contents of which were heavily prejudicial and, in all probability, caused the jury to convict the appellant.

Their Lordships profoundly disagreed with Mr Richardson's submission that the jury could safely provide from the evidence the answer to the question whether the appellant had acted dishonestly. The prosecution's case was that theft was committed by the sale of the Triumph to McKenzie. That case was founded on McKenzie's statement. Without that the case foundered.

The conviction had to be quashed.

An order was made for payment of costs of the appellant and the Crown out of central funds.

Solicitors: Somers & Leyne, Ealing; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.



# Delay no bar to review of rent

**Amherst v James Walker Goldsmith & Silversmith Ltd**

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Oliver

[Judgment delivered March 30]

The contractual right of a landlord to serve a notice triggering a rent review provision where time was not of the essence could not be destroyed by mere delay however lengthy.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the defendant tenants, James Walker Goldsmith & Silversmith Ltd, from the decision of Mr John Mowbray, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, on October 12, 1981, who declared that on the true construction of a lease dated August 29, 1961, and in the events the plaintiff landlord, Willian John Amherst, of Warden Road, Minehead, Somerset, was entitled to receive from the defendants as from June 24, 1975, rent at such rate as might be determined by an independent surveyor, notwithstanding that the plaintiff did not submit to the defendants a written assessment of rent for approval on or before December 25, 1974, in pursuance of the terms of the lease but on or about May 10, 1979.

The court refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Michael Rich, QC, and Mr Richard Moshi for the tenants; Mr John Hamilton for the landlord.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that the defendants were the tenants of commercial premises in Wembley demised for a term of 28 years from June 24, 1961. The rent reserved was £2,500 for the first 14 years and thereafter £2,500 or such higher sum as should be ascertained under the provisions of the lease.

The lease provided that the assessment of such higher sum should be made in the first instance by the landlord and submitted to the tenants for approval in writing on or before December 25, 1974.

The landlord allowed December 25, 1974 to pass without serving the triggering assessment, but on January 25, 1975, his then solicitors wrote seeking an extension of time and asking for the matter to be referred to an independent surveyor. The tenants declined to entertain either of those suggestions.

In March 1978 the House of Lords gave their decision in *United Scientific Holdings Ltd v Burnley Borough Council* ([1978] AC 904) and on June 2, 1978, the landlord's solicitors called on the tenants to withdraw their objection to the appointment of an independent surveyor. That received the answer that the clause in the instant case was one where time was of the essence.

The landlord issued an originating summons on which it was held in May 1979 that time was not of the essence of the review clause but that the letter of January 1975 was not the landlord's assessment of rent required to trigger off the review clause.

On May 9, 1979, a belated attempt was made to rectify that omission by serving a notice which specified an assessment of £16,000 a year. An appeal by the tenants against the declaration that time was not of the essence was dismissed in January 1980. But there was still a dispute about whether the trigger notice was valid, and the landlord issued the present originating summons.

On the appeal the tenants had been content to confine themselves to the two propositions: (1) that the delay in serving the trigger notice was unreasonable and (2) that unreasonable delay, without more – and in particular, without any evidence of prejudice or hardship to the tenant – was fatal to the landlord.

The question of how the contract should be construed and the question of whether a party in default might have deprived himself of a right to rely on the contract had to be treated as logically distinct and separate questions.

A landlord, in serving notice, was not invoking the aid of the court to perform the contract. He was exercising the right, which the contract, as properly construed, conferred on him.

If it was to be construed in the sense that time was of the essence he had no right to serve the notice. If it was not, then the right subsisted unless the tenant could show either that the contract, or that part of the contract had been abrogated or that the landlord had precluded himself from exercising it.

The tenant might do that by showing that the contract had been repudiated, for instance where he had served a notice calling on the landlord to exercise his right within a reasonable time or not at all and such notice was ignored, or that some event had happened which estopped the landlord from relying on his right.

But there was no ground for saying that mere delay, however lengthy, destroyed the contractual right.

His Lordship knew no authority for the proposition that the effect of construing a time stipulation as not being of the essence was to substitute a fresh implied term that the contract should be performed within a reasonable time and even if such a term was to be substituted the passage of a reasonable time would not automatically abrogate the contract.

Despite what Lord Salmon said in the *United Scientific* case (at p 951), his Lordship would suggest that even delay plus hardship to the tenant would not disentitle the landlord to exercise the right which he had on the true construction of the contract, unless the combination amounted to an estoppel.

The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Lawton concurred in the result.

Solicitors: Bulcraig & Davis; Macdonald Stacey for Thorne & Thorne, Minehead.

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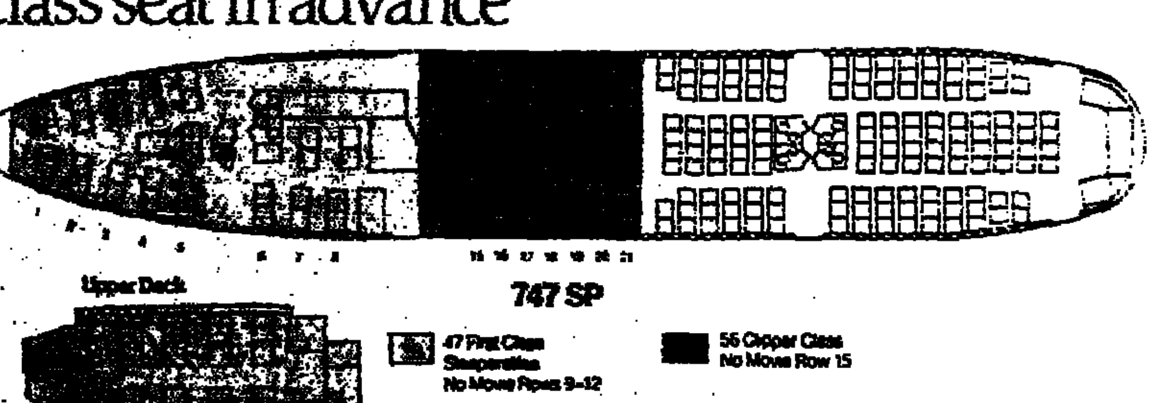
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# THE ARTS

Paul Griffiths reflects on the musical machinations of time

## Growing the whiskers of increasing refinement

Just suppose for a moment that we were living a century ago. Wagner is recently dead; we could have seen his *Parsifal* performed for the first time at Bayreuth last year. Liszt and Hugo Wolf meet this month to discuss the future of music: Liszt advises the young man to try his hand at a symphonic poem, while he himself works at the weird keyboard meditations of his last years. Brahms will write his Third Symphony this summer. Elsewhere music burgeons in the minds of Tchaikovsky and Franck, Dvorak and Debussy, Borodin and Mahler.

They were giants in those days. Certainly the most devoted admirer of contemporary music – and I count myself to be pretty devoted – would find it hard to compile a similar list of 10 composers alive in this year of 1983 and creating at the same level.

Of course there are a great many arguments to account for the discrepancy. They range from the severely practical to the metaphysical, from the general damaging of western brains from lead pollution to the impossibility of making songs after Auschwitz and Hiroshima. They include also the lack nowadays of a generally accepted musical language, the commercial interest vested in the "classics" and the seeming indifference of most people to new music outside the general sphere of rock and jazz. As someone once said to me, why should anybody bother with contemporary music when there is so much Haydn?

But I wonder if all these arguments are not addressing a false comparison and a false problem. To belabour composers now for not being Wagner, Brahms, Tchaikovsky and the rest is to suppose that the Wagner *et al.* of 1883 were the same as the Wagner *et al.* of today. Of course they were not. A century has passed, and with it their music has changed, even if the notes have stayed the same.

In the first place, it has grown old. Music never really becomes old, because it is re-created at every performance, but at the same time music always carries within it traces of its time, like any product of the human mind. It may be, therefore, that we need to project ourselves backwards if we are to appreciate, say, the operas of Massenet. It may be, too, that we miss much that had only passing relevance, that we misconstrue things that would have been abundantly plain to an audience of the time.

On the other hand, because music is the most abstract of the arts it is also the most dependent on its own traditions, which means that music of the past has gained an immense load of meaning that was not available to its first listeners. And that meaning has been added by an army of compsosers, performers and critics. No spectator at *Parsifal* in 1882 could have seen it as a gateway to so much in composers as diverse as Mahler and Bartok, Debussy and Richard Strauss. No one nowadays could fail to be aware at some level of the opera as a herald of things to come as well as a consummation of Wagner's own achievement.

The repetitions of countless performances, stored up in a body of tradition supporting any major work, have also contributed a cloud of nuances, thin at the start but now dense and still growing. Meanwhile critics and musicologists have similarly altered perceptions. It is entirely possible, for instance, that Wagner and Brahms would simply not understand much that is now being written about them in terms of psychological motivation and musical analysis. That does not render modern studies invalid. It just confirms that the *Parsifal* and the F major Symphony of 1983 are not what they were a century ago, and are becoming ever less such.

If one wants proof of that, one only has to look at the original reviews, whose judg-ments and assumptions so often seem alien to the point of incomprehensibility. It is not that critics then were deaf or stupid, merely that they were remarking on experiences quite other from our own.

Perhaps, therefore, the lesson to be learnt from comparison with the past is not that the standards of composition have declined lamentably but that the complexity of musical appreciation has increased vastly (the audience is also very much bigger, but that is another matter). If that is the case, then it could be that we can only really be satisfied with music that has grown whiskers of increasing refinement. Boulez and Stockhausen may be tolerable by the 2080s. But by then what will Brahms and Wagner sound like?

Theatre in the United States II:
**Irving Wardle** at Louisville

## A celebration of writers' lib

Jet-lag is nothing compared with the shock of moving from the Broadway theatre to the Actors Theatre of Louisville, Kentucky. New York theatre is a sumptuously upholstered WASP haven from the teeming, uncensored life on the streets. Downtown Louisville, despite all efforts to reclaim it, remains an urban desert where lone figures wander among the fortress-like buildings as might survivors of a neutron bomb. Set foot inside ATL, though, and all America is there from the beaches of Southern California to the snows of Minnesota, and local spectators find themselves rubbing shoulders with visitors from Haiti, Zimbabwe, Egypt and China.

This is my fourth experience of Louisville's annual Humana Festival of New American Plays, but the operation still takes my breath away; and I doubt whether any place on earth does as much to promote the work of living playwrights. ATL sifts some 4,000 scripts a year; administers commissions and awards; mobilizes subscription audiences and corporate funding; supports excellent casts with a Stakhanovite design team; and then throws a three-day party showing off the results to the world.

Usually there are nine productions. This year there were 10, and, as one of them was too big for either the studio or the main house, the public were taken off by bus to see it in a cartage warehouse 12 miles out of town. On the door you were given a crumpled programme for Gary Leon Hill's *Food from Trash*, and then you took one of the benches surrounding a duplex apartment, an office and other simultaneous locations, all situated on an earth floor in the midst of a giant garbage dump. Periodically a white Lincoln glided through the debris, not to mention the garbage truck itself – which had been built by Paul Owen's design unit, as the actual vehicle was too high for the warehouse doors. Environmental theatre may likewise be due for the garbage tip, but you can only salute a company that goes to such lengths to give a playwright what he wants.

There remains the question of the play itself. *Food from Trash* is the latest American rewrite of *An Enemy of the People*, simultaneously examining the commercial abuses of toxic waste and disposal and its moral effect on those who do the job. Just as Phil's "Industrial Refuge" company is poisoning the area, so his workers have come to look on themselves as garbage; and the play is as much a plea for releasing their suppressed potentialities as for transforming excrement into methane. That is a neat idea, but Mr Hill swamps it up to its neck in the steamy excesses of Southern Gothic. There is teenage nymphomania, trigger-happy law-enforcement and incessant verbal and physical violence. And, as its agent of change, the play introduces an Indian outcast called Running Joke, who unaccountably has the scientific know-how to steal the boss's limousine and convert it to methane power before having his chest blown out by the rednecks. As a dying aria, however, he gets the chance to harangue the guilty parties with an interminable catalogue of pollutants, thus bludgeoning home the message which the play has failed to enact.

This production highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the Louisville operation. Its care with actors, design and stage-management are not matched by its care with texts which often suffer from long-windedness, action-stopping memory speeches and other correctable faults that nobody has bothered to correct. As a result it succeeds more often with short plays than with those of full length, and the productions most worth dwelling on come from writers who already know their business.

Most conspicuous among them is Adele Edling Shank (whose *Sunset/Sunrise* was the festival's 1979 star attraction), who has developed her own brand of Californian "hyperrealism" and who works in partnership with her husband, Theodore Shank, who had directed *Sand Castles* in San Francisco before presenting it to Louisville. The handiest analogy for a Shank play is a Hockney painting: a cold, beautifully detailed surface, addressed to the emotionally detached observer. If she is telling a story, it is one that began long before the first scene, which you overhear and try to piece together like a conversation from an adjoining table. Such, too, is the relationship between the holiday groups in *Sand Castles*, stretched out on the beach and making fleeting contact with the natives against the surge of the Pacific breakers.

A middle-aged husband strikes up acquaintance with a solitary blade-faced beauty, and then shuffles off back to the wife he is about to divorce. A girl picks up a monosyllabic boy "from the ocean" and arranges to smuggle him into her hotel room. And, while these fragmentary stories are taking shape, we observe the regular traffic of the beach: an elegant prostitute on the promenade above who keeps in touch with her tough, protective daughter by walkie-talkie; and a deranged Ancient Mariner figure who haunts the area, erupting into spasmodic violence and attempts to make it back to his native Australia by surfboard.

Mrs Shank can tell stories and spring powerful surprises, as where the haughty beauty summons a leather-clad heavy who takes her gently in his arms and places her in a wheel-chair. But this writer's real achievement is to make the ordinary extraordinary, by building highly dramatic patterns without invading the characters' privacy, and revealing how much you can learn about the passing crowd if you keep your eyes open.

Two other accomplished writers – William Mastrosimone (whose Off-Broadway hit, *Extremities*, appeared at Louisville two years ago) and Jeffrey Sweet – come together in a fine double bill on the theme of fathers and daughters. In Mastrosimone's *A Tantalizing*, a professionally independent young woman invites a deranged tramp home for a meal and endures a barrage of male chauvinist insults and complaints about her cuisine, before she dresses him – a fantasy executive – in her dead father's suit and sends him on his way. What begins as an act of charity ends as a psychological exorcism.

Mr Sweet's *The Value of Names* concerns the reunion of a Jewish comedian and the director who shopped him to the House Committee on Un-American Activities 30 years before. Their meeting comes about when the comedian's actress daughter decides to change her name and rehearse in a production by her father's old enemy. "He steals my name; you throw it away", snarls her embittered parent in a line typical of this merciless verbal duellist. Mr Sweet has a devastating command of combative Jewish wit.





The cold, detailed surface of *Sand Castles* (left), with Carol Shoup-Sanders and John Vennema; and Bill Smitrovich and Kent Broadhurst (as Running Joke) in the steamy excess of *Food from Trash*

But the remarkable thing is that Benny the comedian does not run away with the play, which sustains an impassioned and closely argued debate on the ethical paradoxes of betrayal and revenge from which the two old men emerge as tragically divided equals. The play is no modish exercise in blacklist *chic*; it is moral comedy in the best American liberal tradition, and – together with the Mastrosimone play – it supplies the material for a superb acting partnership between Larry Block and Robin Groves.

Elsewhere in the programme, the most persistent American theme was the problem of the protest-generation and the me-generation of making it in the conservative Eighties. Patrick Tovatt's *Bartok as Dog* follows the humiliations of a music-loving freelance photographer in his defeated attempts to sell out and take a humdrum office job. *Thanksgiving* by James McLure (author of *Lone Star*) brings a collection of erstwhile friends together to show off their wounds, their glittering successes and their retreats down the corporate burrow. In Jon Jory's production, this got going with a great bang, and then ran out of steam as the drunken thanksgivers aimlessly congregated around an oriental bridge to play party games and relate their sense of loss to the state of Western civilization. Susan Kingsley, as a brusque career girl informing the Deity that the Bible could do with some sensible editing, redeems even the second act.

The most interesting of this group was Kathleen Tolan's *A Weekend Near Madison*, another reunion play in which a feminist folk-singer breaks her tour for a few days with some old friends in the wilds of Wisconsin. They are all "alternative" people, now at the midnight of youth and feeling a cold wind blowing. The atmosphere of Emily Mann's production is filled with panic and unacted desires. The Wisconsin wife (a non-writing writer) longs to get back to the filth and junk-food of New York. Since a professionally expedient abortion she cannot face her husband. Vanessa, the singer, spends the weekend nerving herself to invite one of the men to give her a child. These are gentle, pacific people, and the play takes its force from the eruption of violent impulses in characters whose first imperative is to be kind to one another; most memorably in Mary McDonnell's Vanessa, perpetually masked behind her radiant smile and encouraging exclamations of "wow", "great" and "incredible".

The same spirit, alas, also infects the writer, who winds up the play first with a round of "goodbyes" then a round of "goodnights", finally leaving one character alone to switch off the lights in slow motion and fade out in the act of nibbling a biscuit. Louisville is the American playwright's Mecca, but it could do with a hefty consignment of blue pencils.

Mary McDonnell masked behind radiance in *A Weekend Near Madison*






Television

## Worth the telling

The format of First Tuesday (Yorkshire) – that of a "news magazine" – is obviously not a new one; most of the "hard news" at six or nine o'clock is now treated in a glossy and anecdotal way, so that we seem to be watching a collection of short stories. But, if last night's format was conventional, the subjects were not. Gathering together all the members of Yorkshire television who have not been emasculated at TV-am, the idea of the series is to present films of such a quality that they are interesting in themselves and not simply as adjuncts to a news item.

If the first night was anything to go by (and it rarely is), success is imminent. The longest item, "The Chinese Geordie", concerned a Tynesider, David Young, who in 1949 jumped ship at Hongkong and joined the Chinese Communists. He has lived in China ever since, earning his living in a sugar mill. When he was asked how he had survived the privations of what had originally been a harsh communal life, he said that in England he had known only the Depression and the Second World War – Chinese life was easier. And, in any case, he liked the communal spirit; it reminded him of the villages of Durham.

As they say in television comedies, there is no answer to that – or, rather, the answer would have been too complicated for such a programme. And that was the trouble: Mr Young seemed a reticent and engaging man, but one wanted to know more. Although he was seen weeping to the strains of "Jerusalem", the pressures which led him to abandon England and sent him wandering in an alien land were never properly examined. What we got, instead, were pictures, and the problem with television "news magazines" of this kind is that, if they resemble any magazine at all, it is *Picture Post* rather than anything more substantial. Nevertheless, pictures can tell a kind of story – and this was an interesting one.

The other major film concerned David Tinker, who was killed while serving during the Falklands campaign but who has left as his memorial a number of letters written to his wife and family during the conflict. He was a lieutenant on HMS Glamorgan, and his mood as the task force sailed was one of euphoria – "This is great fun". This quickly changed, however, to one of anxiety – "Reality is dawning rapidly" – and then one of anger and frustration – "I cannot think of a single war in Britain's history which has been so pointless". Here was a man caught in the toils of history, all the more painful for seeming so "pointless". But for him, unlike David Young, there was to be no escape. If *First Tuesday* continues to present such remarkable individual lives, it will become an interesting series.

**Peter Ackroyd**

London theatre

### Hedda in India
The Upstream

No, not such a drastic adaptation as it sounds; less so than, for example, Tony Harrison's Indian resetting of *Phèdre* for the National. Madhav Sharma's new version of *Hedda Gabler* set in newly independent India is more like Thomas Kilroy's Irish *Seagull* at the Royal Court last year, a faithful translation in the broadest sense. And the heavy, stifling drawing room Peter Ling has designed, full of musty carpets and plush, dominated by a carved over-mantel bearing a bust of General Gabler (Gower in this British incarnation) with George VI's impeccable profile, is a close cousin of every *Hedda* set you have ever seen.

Actors Unlimited aims principally to use Asian actors, and, with one exception, how successfully they show here. Only the Hedda (Jenny Seagrove) and the Judge Brack, here reborn as Commissioner Brooke in the gently poisonous person of Donald Gee, are European. Tesman, Hedda's husband, becomes Farooq Usman, still young as she is herself, a promise-crammed college boy with too many aunts; and in Raad Rawi's faultless performance a comic but very credible figure, sufficiently lost-looking always to secure the female support he cannot do without.

Zohra Segal, with so much kindness and suffering in her old wrinkled face, makes an Aunt Jabeen (Juley in the original) unselfish but incessantly watchful. But most impressive, perhaps, is the equivalent of Mrs Elvsted – Josephine Welcome, demure in her sari but very beautiful, strong and unshakably loyal.

The racial divide works well, throwing Hedda and Brack together and cutting her off even more from her husband's family world. Miss Seagrove plays her as a Knightsbridge princess realizing with sinking heart that she has exchanged the chance of an opening-page portrait in *The Tatler* for a prospect of endless childbearing and vicarious scholarship, but her renunciation of the original Hedda's twisted, vicious aspects restricts her performance. And while Tariq Yunus's Indian film-star looks suit the Eilert Lövborg figure, his lack of ease with English prevents their scenes from taking flight.

Still, despite occasionally slackening tension, this is a most enjoyable production. And Hedda's final suicide is unforgettably staged, as she retires upstage, curtained of course, to her rocking chair to pull the trigger. The chair rocks slowly to a standstill under what is now a dead weight; and, barely audible as the sound is, the others know without needing to look.

**Anthony Masters**

Concert

### Philharmonia/Dutoit
Festival Hall

The sudden indisposition of Marisa Robles switched Rodrigo's *Concierto de Aranjuez* back on Monday from the advertised harp version to the original for guitar, and brought to the forefront, which is just where he should be, the guitarist Alexander Lagoya.

Mr Lagoya obviously engaged immediately the respect and affection of both orchestra and audience, who demanded and received a short solo encore. He earned it by playing which made one realize just how seldom, among many so-called virtuoso performances of this work, an artist is able effortlessly to recreate that synthesis of the classical and the popular in form and sentiment of which Rodrigo himself speaks.

The steady, urbane restraint of his opening was set against passagework of exquisite, fluttering delicacy; and the intensity of expression, even in the accompanying chords to the cor anglais' eloquent solo in the Adagio, soon dissolved into improvisatory passages of remarkable fluidity, only to be refocused in finely wrought miniatures of counterpoint.

The Rodrigo was the pivot of a consistently enjoyable bank holiday package tour of Spain through the eyes of French composers. Charles Dutoit, who is to make his Covent Garden debut later this year in Gounod's *Faust*, reminded us of his shrewd nose for the niceties of the Gallic muse, drawing from the orchestra the quintessential responses of Ravel and Chabrier in their respective Spanish rhapsodies.

In the Ravel, Spain was intuitively and elusively present: the violins, sleek and undulating, lightly brushed the Prelude and Malaguena into being; and the finest frissons of woodwind and harp evoked a mere ghost of a Habanera, suspended in Mr Dutoit's fine balance of tempo and pulse. The Chabrier swooped into its good-natured and unashamed pastiche Andalusian folktunes with splendid élan, yet always tautened and invigorated by a telling refinement of detail.

The vibrancy of this performance was testimony to an orchestra playing on tiptop form, further demonstrated in the sharp individual and corporate responses in the concluding *Bolero* and in a *Carmen* suite nicely poised between pit and bandstand.

**Hilary Finch**

London debuts

## Stamina and breadth of vision

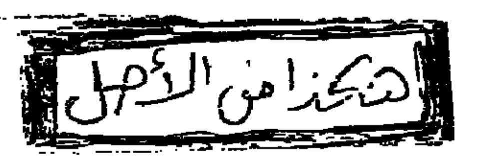
In her debut recital in Western Europe the Armenian pianist **Nellie Akoptan** justified her reputation as something of a Schumann specialist with her performance of that vast triptych the Fantasy in C major. She had both the stamina and the breadth of vision to be able to negotiate this towering monument with comparative ease, whether in the tempestuous sprawl of the first movement, in the crashing, widely-spread and almost ostentatious marching chords of the central one, or in the searing poetry of the closing slow movement. Her Chopin was just as impressive, and she drove the B minor Sonata with firm technical control, yet achieved both there and in a pair of Nocturnes a glowing warmth in her sound and an immaculate sense of formal balance. At the same time, she kept a subtle element of dryness which helped the music retain something of its Polish quality beneath all the Frenchified elegance on its surface.

A slightly younger British pianist, **Simon Shewring**, was scarcely less accomplished. He began boldly with Beethoven's Bagatelles, Op 126, revelling in the astonishing variety of mood which makes the cycle as stormy and as visionary as a late piano sonata. At the other end of his programme he gave a remarkably clean but highly charged reading of Brahms's exuberantly inventive Handel Variations, Op 24. Between these pieces there was less substantial fare, though quite as difficult to play. A Liszt Ballade, a pair of Etudes-Tableaux by Rachmaninov, and a rather long Poulenc oddity, the *Thème varié* of 1951, were played not only with virtuosity but, even more laudably, with modesty and impeccable taste.

**Anne Hooley** and **Robin Bowman**, a violin and piano duo, gave the first performance in London since 1889 (when it was written) of a Sonata in D minor by Parry, a little discovery which sounded a bit like watered-down Brahms but a good deal more interesting and carefully wrought than some of Parry's choral works. Miss Hooley took some time to settle, but she had done so by her second piece, Fauré's Second Sonata, which she imbued with a strong sense of line and a passion that almost negated the complacency I feel in this music. She struggled a little with Schubert's Fantasie in C, an interminable hotch-potch of work, but gave Ravel's posthumous Sonata with refined elegance which was helped by her unabashedly Francophile accompanist.

The British debut of the Italian violinist **Mauro Loguercio** in Berg's Chamber Concerto was a fine excuse to hear the youthful and enterprising Endymion Ensemble. He and the American pianist Ursula Oppens projected Berg's sometimes elusive solo lines with a rare conviction. But this is really a concerto for everyone involved, and John Whitfield elicited some lavishly expressive playing from his ensemble, shedding what for me was new light on one of Berg's most difficult scores. Mozart's Serenade for 13 wind instruments had earlier received a disciplined but imaginative reading; and the Endymion's fine players revitalized Tippett's slight but enjoyable Sonata for four horns.

**Stephen Pettitt**



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SPECTRUM



On Yorkshire's famous moorland, Anne Haigh (left) is a member of a band of amateur archaeologists whose findings may rewrite the history of Europe's Bronze Age

# Stones that speak on Ilkley Moor

**By Stan Abbott**



Bill Gregory draws up a grid of an uncovered cairn: "People haven't been prepared to slog it out in the snowstorms to find the evidence."

For eight years Anne Haigh has meticulously scoured the 150,000 wild, wet, windy acres that are Ilkley Moor in search of the curious cup-and-ring marked stones that litter this peat and heather wasteland in West Yorkshire.

Her efforts – and those of her fellow members of the Ilkley Archaeological Group, who have invested an estimated 25,000 man-hours in their fieldwork and twice as long again cataloguing the results – seem almost insignificant in comparison with the three and a half thousand years the mysterious stones have guarded their secrets. Yet suddenly, in the space of a few weeks, the dream of every amateur archaeologist has come true for the Ilkley group as their work has suddenly acquired a significance that could ultimately require the rewriting of the prehistory not just of Britain, but of the whole of Europe.

The recent frenzy began when the group managed to persuade some of Europe's leading authorities on prehistoric rock art to visit the moor – visits that opened the door to sort of backing required to mount a full-scale exploratory excavation. That dig, carried out in the winter's most atrocious weather and against a deadline imposed by the start of the grouse breeding season, will, it is hoped, yield the dating evidence to back up the group's contention: that the cup-and-ring stones, cairnfields, enclosures and evidence of hut circles on the moor belong not to the Iron Age (about 600BC) as originally thought but to a much earlier Bronze Age.

Soil samples now with Leeds University Plant Sciences Department may provide evidence from pollen and carbon-14 dating that the settlement originated in about 1800-1400BC. While both settlement evidence and cup-and-ring stones are found in highland Britain from Dartmoor to the Shetlands, nowhere else is the evidence linking the two so strong as at Ilkley.

"If we are right, this really advances the knowledge of Bronze Age mixed-economy highland landscapes and it does so in an area that has been previously written off by British archaeology," Bill Godfrey declares.

While Mrs Haigh, aged 69, the widow of a medical missionary, has painstakingly recorded the details of 260 cup-and-ring stones, more than half of them previously unknown, Mr Godfrey, a 49-year-old charge nurse, has been the group's "cairnfield man".

The contention is that while the highlands may have developed more slowly than areas like the Thames Valley and the Downs, they nevertheless enjoyed their own Bronze Age, which may well have endured in pockets until the arrival of the Romans, sharing cultural links with places as far away as Scandinavia and northern Italy.

"If you look at the average textbook distribution map of prehistoric Britain you find the highland areas are rather sparse," Godfrey says. "We believe this skew in the distribution maps is largely due to the fact that people haven't been prepared to slog it out in the snowstorms to find the evidence. It's been more fruitful for all these lovely professors in London and Oxford to 'do' the rolling downs."

The Ilkley group's work had its beginning in adult education classes in 1975 and over the next few years the members set about training themselves in the skills of archaeology, such as fieldwork and surveying.

"At the end of the first four or five years' work, in about 1980," Godfrey continued, "we were aware that we needed to test our ideas further. Over the last two to two and a half years we had been pushing to get some exploratory excavation work under way."

By the start of this year, that had led to West Yorkshire County Council agreeing in principle to release two staff from its archaeological unit for a short time and to the landowner, Major John Ingham, allowing the chosen site, a cairn selected because of its previously undisturbed appearance, to be excavated.

But it took visits from such distinguished prehistorians as Dr Andrew Fleming of Sheffield University, Peter Fowler, secretary of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments and President of the Council of British Archaeology, and Professor Emmanuel Anati of the University of Lecca in southern Italy to spur the council's decision to allow work to start.

Bill Godfrey admits that persuading Professor Anati, among the world's leading authorities on prehistoric art, was the result of rather a cheeky approach to him during a conference on British prehistoric rock carving at Glasgow University last month.

On the Monday following the conference Professor Anati was due to fly home via London, but the group managed to persuade him it was worth his while breaking his journey at Ilkley. They duly rebooked his flight via Leeds/Bradford airport, whose approach path passes over Ilkley Moor, to allow a four-hour visit to the site.

"Professor Anati wasn't quite sure at first why we had dragged him all the way across the moorland," Godfrey relates, "but he became more and more excited at what he saw."

Most significant was the striking similarity between the cup-and-ring marked stones found in Lombardy and Scandinavia and those on Ilkley Moor, chiefly the elaborately carved Swastika Stone, on which the rings round the cup form a swastika shape virtually identical with the carvings Professor Anati had dated at around 700-1000BC.

The precise raison d'etre of the cup-and-ring stones remains, to say the least, a matter for speculation: no fewer than 123 different theories have been officially advanced, covering just about everything from sacrificial altars to star charts to maps of the alder bush scrubland thought to have covered Ilkley Moor at the time.

A generally accepted theory is that Ilkley Moor in those days was – by contrast with the cautionary words in the popular Yorkshire anthem – a place where one could safely venture "bah't'at" (without a hat), being some 4-5 degrees F warmer, and this has inevitably given rise to speculation as to what might have sustained the upland settlements.

"This would have made summer-time habitation of the moor very much more pleasant – quite nice, in fact," Godfrey suggests. "We believe that what we see on the moor is a mixture of summer pastoral settlement plus some kind of socio-religious/funerary use of the area."

Hopes that the excavation might provide immediate strong indicators proved ill-founded and it will be some weeks before soil analyses are complete. In any event, the development of the highland settlements chiefly found also in Dartmoor, the Peak District, North York moors, Northumberland, Galloway, along the Great Glen, Orkney, Shetland, south west Ireland and Brittany, seems to have taken a substantially different course from those in the lowlands.

"The inter-relation between them is something we just don't know the answer to yet," Godfrey says. But the arrival of "quite large quantities" of worked flint in the highland areas where the stone does not occur naturally point to a fairly active trade – possibly involving hides and pelts – which evidence suggests was also carried out over long distances, where valuable items like Whitby jet and Scandinavian amber were involved.

Bill Godfrey believes the Ilkley Moor findings also serve as a valuable lesson for groups of enthusiastic amateurs up and down the country: "A lot of people wander around the countryside making their observations, doing a little bit here and there. They never get their information together and never consider it should be published. We started out not really knowing where we were going. It's only through persevering and researching that we have come to realise that the professionals aren't as far away from us as we thought they were."

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Barbara Taylor Bradford, whose first story went for half a guinea, has just accepted an advance of $8m for her next three novels

# The storyteller of substance

It is easy to sneer at romantic fiction. Its image is both saccharine and cynical, the heroine disappearing into the reddening sunset wrapped in a very carefully designed cloak of glamour. But a 49-year-old Yorkshirewoman, Barbara Taylor Bradford, has quietly raised it to a very commercial art.

Not only has her first novel, *A Woman of Substance*, sold more than seven million copies since it was published in 1979, but her three English-language publishers are so confident of her success that they have agreed to pay her more than $8m for her next three novels, among the highest advances every paid to a novelist. In the past year she has become one of the three highest-earning novelists in the world.

The first of the new trio novels, *Voice of the Heart*, has just been published in Britain and America. To capitalise on their £1m investment, Mrs Bradford's English publishers, Granada, have taken the rare step of mounting a television advertising campaign to support the book.

In addition to the £1.5m she has already earned from her first book, Mrs Bradford's American agent, Morton Janklow, who also represents Judith Krantz and Shirley Conran, expects to deliver her royalty cheques amounting to £1m a year for the next five years. Barbara Taylor Bradford, who was born plain Barbara Taylor in Leeds, has become a bigger earner in fiction than Cartland or Le Carre, Puzo or even James Clavell.

"I didn't ever think about being successful," she says. "I just knew that it was what I wanted to do. I don't really think about the large royalty cheques coming in every six months or so. I've always had quite a good standard of living and it hasn't made all that much difference."

A smallish blonde woman, given to discreet jewelry and plain silk blouses, she continues: "I bought some English antiques and paid too much for them because I bought them in New York, but the rest is simply invested carefully. I already had two fur coats, and I didn't want any more. How many fur coats can you wear at one time?"



Emotions, says the novelist, speak louder than biology

The only child of an engineer and a determined mother, she married the American film producer Bob Bradford in 1963 and moved with him to New York. She has only returned to England since to see her parents, who lived in Yorkshire until their deaths two years ago. Although her first novel was the story of a Yorkshire girl who struggled to become a successful businesswoman and succeeded, she denies it is autobiographical: "I don't think I'm writing about myself particularly. I am just trying to tell a story."

She mentions that her mother's last words to her were: "I don't want you worrying about me – you must finish *Voice of the Heart*." She finished it, she says, to keep grief at bay.

"When I was a child my mother encouraged me to read. I didn't have many friends, so I used to read. I'd read almost all of Dickens by the time I was 12. I didn't understand it, but I read it."

In fact she sold her first story when she was 12 – "a magazine sent me a cheque for 10 shillings and sixpence and I knew I didn't want to do anything else." She ignored her parent's advice to go to Leeds University, and joined the *Yorkshire Evening Post* as a typist. At 16 she was a trainee reporter, and at 18 in charge of the women's page.

Within two years she was in London, first as fashion editor of the magazine *Woman's Own*, and then as a reporter on the London *Evening News*. After her marriage she continued to work as a journalist, specializing in design – "but all the time I was thinking about novels and writing bits of them, I must have done at least three." Finally in 1976, at the age of 43, she started work on *A Woman of Substance* and she has never looked back. Even *The New York Times* called it "extravagant and absorbing".

It is already being made into a television series, by the same American company that persuaded the late Ingrid Bergman to portray Mrs Golda Meir – "they have a good record of doing things tastefully, and I had turned down all sorts of other approaches to do it." Negotiations are already under way to make another series of the new novel.

"The reason I am successful, I think," she says, "is that I write about emotion and feelings, which people are fascinated by. I don't write about sex very much. I'm not interested in biological details. Everyone knows what you do in bed."

**Geoffrey Wansell**

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# Without the boundaries of good taste

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington



A passing fuss was caused the other day by a new book of riddles edited by Kevin Crossley-Holland, which contained two jokes about Lord Mountbatten in the worst possible taste. Whenever I hear that something is in the worst possible taste, I immediately suspect that I am missing something funny, so I took steps to find out what the offending riddles were: imagine my chagrin when I found out that they were both quite familiar to me, having been told to me by my children over a year ago.

The only funny thing, in fact, was the sight of grown-ups working themselves into a lather of indignation over the juvenile sense of humour. Children love black humour – in my schooldays it was the newly imported sick jokes from America that were all the rage – and it is only when they mature that they become toffee-nosed and obsessed with good taste, in other words when they start denying the way people really think and talk.

Good taste breaks out all over the place. It broke out in Kilburn not so long ago when the council tried to outlaw the telling of Irish jokes, and were greeted by a storm of merriment from all right-minded Irishmen. I learnt all my best Irish jokes from a book published in Dublin, though of course they weren't jokes against Irishmen – they were jokes against the people of Kerry, who perform the same fictitious function there as Tasmanians do in Australia or Belgians in France.

And it broke out again last week when Tony Banks of the GLC tried to insist that the London Marathon could only take place if 20 or so disabled competitors were allowed to wheelchair themselves in the race itself. Organiser Chris Brasher quite rightly pointed out that a running race is a running race is a running race, and that the last thing runners want is to find themselves falling over wheelchairs, though in the prevailing spirit of good taste, he had to put very tactfully the notion that people in wheelchairs, however worthy, were not runners in the true sense.

Now, it is one of the axioms of humour that the best jokes about minorities usually come from the minorities themselves. The funniest Catholic jokes I know were told me by Catholics. I remember with great pleasure George Shearing, the blind pianist, telling Roy Plomley on Desert Island Discs of his stint in an all-blind orchestra and of the night, just before curtain up, when one of the saxophonists yelled: "Stop! I've lost my glass eye!" If you've never seen 15 blind musicians on their hands and knees looking for a glass eye, said Shearing wrily, you haven't seen anything.

Another wonderful blind pianist, Eddie Thompson, once told me that one of the saddest moments of his life came when he achieved a great ambition, and got to drive a dodgem car at a funfair. No sooner had he started than the proprietor turned him off with the words: "I'm not having a blind man on my dodgems; you might bump into somebody."

But the best of all blind jokes came from Stevie Wonder, the blind and black American singer/composer, who was onced asked (or asked a million times, knowing interviewers) if blindness had hampered his career a great deal.

"Well, it might have been worse," said Wonder. "I could be black."

But when I heard of Tony Banks's good taste, I couldn't help thinking of Douglas Bader on the Michael Parkinson Show. It was a fairly mundane show, as I remember, but the light came into Bader's eyes when they started on sport for disabled people.

"You haven't seen sport at its most furious till you've seen wheelchair basketball," he said. "It's probably the most exciting game in the world. And the dirtiest. Their wheelchairs are pitted with dents and marks where they've run into each other at full speed in an attempt to commit mayhem. I saw a game in Canada recently which I still remember with awe, because both sides had taken against the referee, whom they considered to be far below standard."

"And what happened?" said Parkinson.

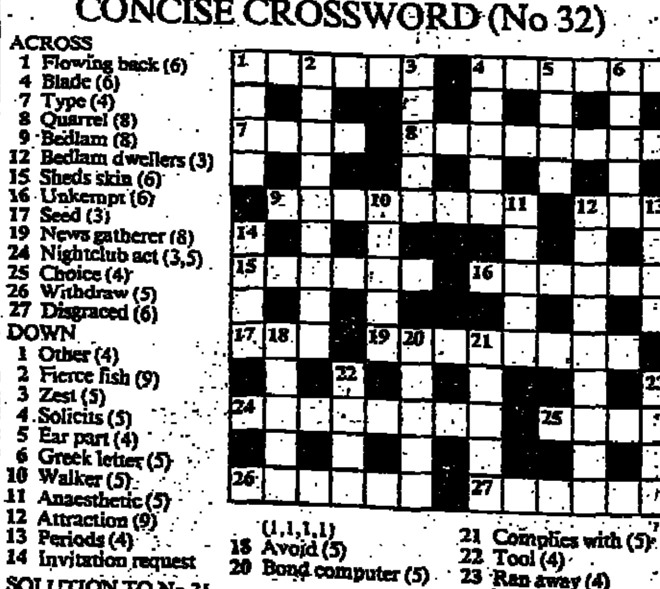
"They ran him over," said Bader promptly.

I wish Bader were still around to comment on Tony Banks. He would, I feel, probably support Mr Banks's insistence on having wheelchair athletes in the main marathon itself, on the grounds that a wheelchair athlete may not actually be able to win the race, but he could do an awful lot of damage.

And I wish I could hear Mr Banks's reply.

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## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 32)



ACROSS
1 Flowing back (6)
4 Blade (6)
7 Type (4)
8 Quarrel (8)
9 Bedlam (8)
12 Bedlam dwellers (3)
15 Sheds skin (6)
16 Unkempt (6)
17 Seed (3)
19 News gatherer (8)
24 Nightclub act (3,5)
25 Choice (4)
26 Withdraw (5)
27 Disgraced (6)

DOWN
1 Other (4)
2 Fierce fish (9)
3 Zest (5)
4 Solicits (5)
5 Ear part (4)
6 Greek letter (5)
10 Walker (5)
11 Anaesthetic (5)
12 Attraction (9)
13 Periods (4)
14 Invitation request (1,1,1,1)
18 Avoid (5)
20 Bond computer (5)
21 Complies with (5)
22 Tool (4)
23 Ran away (4)

SOLUTION TO No 31
ACROSS: 1 Asleep 5 Biff 8 Adept 9 Ice pack 11 Telegram 13 Scud 15 Adulthood 18 Imam 19 Tricycle 22 Checkup 23 Along 24 Bren 25 Cement
DOWN: 2 Steal 3 EST 4 Philanthropic 5 Blew 6 Flaccid 7 Ratty 10 Kudu 12 Grub 14 Zoic 15 Amateur 16 Disc 17 Beige 20 Clown 21 Skin 23 Aim

هكذا من الاصل

# WEDNESDAY PAGE

## JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

# Win, lose – or simply present the prizes

"Oh, by the way", said my sister, scarcely concealing a yawn, "this arrived today", and she let an envelope flutter from her fingers. It contained a letter saying that she had won the first prize of a colour television set in a raffle. To be honest, she was very excited and delighted; she always is when she wins things, which she does with amazing regularity.

What is it that makes her win and not others? Not me, for example? The first time she won was when we bought raffle tickets in the church hall, and she got a terrifically large box of chocolates. When we shared a flat in London, she named Clement Freud's beard ("Name that beard!") Guildenstern, and was awarded a gold-plated razor. Since she married, all sorts of little goodies have appeared in her house, not least a digital clock radio.

I, on the other hand, have never won anything in my life. I have bought enough raffle tickets to paper a theatre, and have entered all kinds of competitions (mainly the ones to win ponies or bicycles) but have never been mentioned even in the runners-up list ("a five shilling record token and three free stickers"). My Premium Bonds (well, bond, actually: I have only the one) bring me no joy.

Now I am in the twilight zone where I frequently hand over prizes or massive sums of money to happy contestants. I usually wear a hat and a wide smile, and of course I am thrilled to be even a small part of the winning streak; but I think I should channel and capitalize on my sister's luck. I must get her back on to the "Complete this sentence and win your dream pony" lark. She does not want any more animals and I think she may give it to me.




*The postmistress in the village has already warned me about the new one pound coins: apparently they cannot be heard when they fall as they are so light. You can hardly find them in your purse as they are so small. Soon coins will become so weeny that we shall have to treat them like lemon sherbert; lick your finger and plunge it into your pocket and pick off the infinitesimal dots clinging to it that make up your pay packet.*

On the evening of Good Friday, we watched the Bond film on television. I was on screen for almost 90 seconds altogether. It was the second film part I had played . . . but oh! in those days they made Motion Pictures. We, the Bond Girls, lived for two months in Mürren, in a huge gaunt hotel near the Eiger. We were paid £100 a week, a small fortune in those days, and I believe we had pocket money as well. Board and lodging were free, and as the generous stuntmen and crew often paid for our suppers, we could save enough money for the weekly telephone call home and still have francs over for lipstick and chocolate. Golden autumn days turned to winter, and the film company bought us each an off-duty Bond Girl outfit. Mine was dark green knickerbockers and a hairy green anorak (which I still have). Two months on location: a minute-and-a-half of screen time. The film I made last year rushed the principal actors in and out at a hand gallop; few of them even met, and there will be nothing to reminisce about. But on Good Friday night, I watched a parade of friends through a sentimental haze of memories. Eheu. Tempus fugit.

*At the Soundaround dinner to raise money for the blind, we were to go into the dining room, take our seats and eat the first course blindfolded. We put on our blindfolds and waited to be led in. The strangest feeling: unable to see who was near you, uncertain where the door was, sitting down in a room you had never seen, not knowing who your neighbours were. And then probing gently around the plate with your fingers to find the nature of the food (a rather moist pâté) and locating the toast and knife, and eating and drinking without making too much of a mess!*

*The un-blindfolded chairman on my left warned me when larger bits of pâté fell on to the tablecloth, and talked me through finding my glass. I found it hard to determine where sound came from: who was speaking, what was happening. It was confusing and isolating; I should have been scared stiff to go alone into the street or a shop.*

*For all my sympathy in the past with blind people, I had never actually tried to feel what it was like. Half an hour of a lifetime later, I shall never forget it.*

I think the best thing about reading in bed at night is that you are quite possibly the only person in the world reading those exact words at that precise moment, causing what psychiatrists could call a one-to-one relationship with your book. The same cannot be said of the wireless or television. I said as much to John Updike and he agreed. I hope to be forgiven for the name-dropping on this scale, although normally I claim to be discreet; but when I add that I was sitting next to him at Nigel Nicolson's table, surrounded by friendly and brilliant people, while outside spring stole softly over the gardens of Sissinghurst Catle, you will understand when I say that I lead a charmed life.

*This is how to play The Murderer Winks. Put as many pieces of paper into a hat as there are players, and a cross on only one. Everyone takes a bit, examines it secretly and puts it back. The murderer is the one with the cross and he, by winking subtly at each other player, kills them off in turn. The potential victims are also detectives and if, while avoiding being slain, one can catch the murderer winking at someone else he can accuse him. When you have been winked at, you must count silently to 10 then die with panache. There are no prizes but you can have as many rounds as you like. We played it rather often over the Easter holiday, and there were satisfying crashes as people slid groaning from their chairs and bodies slumped across tables. A must for board meetings.*





Lady Olga Maitland with Women for Defence helpers and (right) Joan Ruddock of CND

# The Bomb: a woman's place is on both sides

Lady Olga Maitland, founder of Women for Defence, thinks that the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament "has hijacked the word peace into appeasement". Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, thinks that "the launching of Women for Defence may well be a disservice to women involved in the defence debate." When these two women meet later this month to debate the defence of the realm on the Tyne-Tees Television programme *Friday Live* it should make lively viewing.

"Do not," said Lady Olga Maitland, "launch a movement when your nanny goes off on holiday." Ignoring her own advice, she had just done so and was now paying the price in the shape of her youngest child, two-year-old Fergus –"my little Exocet"–who was doing his obstreperous best to wipe out the launch of Women for Defence. Every time the telephone rang, he hurled himself at Lady Olga's long legs and began to scream loudly so that her polite conversations with journalists from Japan and America were overlaid by a blood-curdling background roar.

"Oh yes, that's kind, that's very kind indeed", Lady Olga murmured to these transatlantic admirers, then quickly put down the receiver to stop a "Waa-aah" from Fergus echoing around the world.

Despite ghastly domestic chaos, her papers and documents scattered over the floor of her gold and salmon pink Islington drawing room, Lady Olga, aged 38, daughter of Lord Lauderdale, wife of a barrister, mother of three and gossip columnist of the *Sunday Express*, was determined to continue what she had started. "I just felt that I must do it," she said. "I mustn't let the impetus slide."

She formed Women for Defence with four other women, like herself politically active fellow Tories, after paying two visits to Greenham Common. She was impressed by the Greenham women's sincerity and courage and the way they managed to impose tidiness and order on the squelching mud. Lady Olga was dismayed by what she thought was ignorance and deliberately-fuelled fear and she was sympathetic towards the younger women's idealism – "When they're my age, they'll want a mortgage and a husband who'll help pay for it." Most of all, she noticed what could be achieved by women working together – "when women gather together, they create a strength of their own."

She spoke of her own women's movement in straight-backed soldierly terms. "My frontliners are all terrific troupers. We'll show people abroad that we're not in moral disarray." There was some domestic imagery, too. Cuddling Fergus, who was now sucking his thumb on her lap, she described nuclear defence as necessary "so that sausages like this can grow up in the freedom they deserve. You would never leave your home with the front door open; why should you leave your country equally vulnerable?"

## She emerged as if from a beauty salon

The sleekly elegant "frontliners" of Women for Defence have spoken of producing literature simple enough for a child to understand. Not surprisingly, they have been accused of patronizing attitudes, of being as remote from the lives of ordinary women as any anoraked Greenham camper. Lady Olga has also been criticized for clinging to her title and not going about her business as plain Mrs Robin Hay.

She counters crisply: "There's no point in my trying to pretend I'm other than me." Being herself is indeed a formidable undertaking. A third full-time job will be added to the present two if she achieves her ambition to be adopted as a prospective Tory candidate. *Private Eye's* labelling of her as "the fragrant hackette" is misleading in its suggestion of feminine frailty. "My father was an MP," she said. "I think I've got a lot of his energy and drive. My children come home to a tornado; it's always a question of Mummy's working."

A taxi arrived to take Lady Olga to an interview at the BBC Television Centre. Fergus instantly refused to leave the shelter of her arms so, while 10-year-old Alastair locked up the house, she rushed to the bathroom still carrying Fergus. Two minutes later, Fergus clinging limpet-like to her pink jacket, she emerged as if from an hour-long session at a beauty salon – hair brushed into a shining, dark mass, lips brightly painted. Children in tow, she set off for the interview before coming back for more talks with foreign pressmen and then a Bow Group dinner. As she said: "It's hard for women not to be exploited because men soon catch on to the fact that we're prepared to work very, very hard."

Joan Ruddock was a surprise: the question I most wanted to ask her was where she had bought her beautiful suit. It has a black and white striped skirt and plain black jacket with toning CND badge pinned to the lapel. Ashamed of such frivolity, I asked instead how she felt about everyone's open-mouthed surprise that such a glamorous woman should be chairman of CND. She said that on the whole she felt badly about it and had considered keeping a pair of shabby jeans and a sweater handy to put on whenever a journalist was sighted. "I don't like the contrast being drawn between myself and other women in the peace movement. There *are* women at Greenham who would reject conventional clothes and particularly make-up, but lots of people in CND look like me."

The reason Michael Heseltine gave for refusing Joan Ruddock's invitation to a public debate was that he thought CND has a closed mind. He might also have been aware that Joan Ruddock had already seen off one of his defence spokesmen, Winston Churchill, as well as Major General Christopher Popham, when she encountered them at the normally conservative Birmingham University debating society. Along with her dimpled smile and soft Welsh voice – she was brought up in Pontypool – Joan Ruddock, carrying whole armouries of nuclear weapons in her head, can persuasively depict a world bristling with cruise, Pershing and Trident.

She is 39 married to a reader in Biophysics at Imperial College. Unlike Lady Olga Maitland she has no children but, like her, runs two full-time jobs, organizing a Citizens' Advice Bureau for four days a week and devoting every minute that's left

## A peaceful pause among the teacups

to CND. To save some of these minutes, we met in the refreshment room of Reading station, discussing peace and defence while all around us teacups chinked and commuters talked of shopping and the cold weather.

She thought that being a woman had been particularly helpful in getting her elected as CND chairman. On the other hand, she recognized the dangers of exploitation. What would she do if television producers urged constant appearances in the Joan Ruddock versus Olga Maitland Show? "If there's any attempt to do that, I'll take no part in it. I'm engaged in debates all over the country, mainly with men, every week. The public will gain very little from any attempt by the media to turn defence into something associated just with women."

**Penny Perrick**



● Tomorrow: Modern Times looks at squash and the deadpan duellists who settle scores behind closed doors

## COMMENT

# The pain in your pocket

Nine out of 10 employees face a drop in income when they are sick under the Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) scheme, which starts today.

The new scheme, which replaces national insurance sickness benefit for the first eight weeks of illness, has been delayed for a year because of opposition from employers over their compensation. Employers will now be able to claim back their total SSP payments by deducting the amount from their national insurance contributions. No similar concessions have been made for employees, however. They will be worse off primarily because the amount the state guarantees them in sick pay will be subject to both income tax and national insurance contributions for the first time.

The Government argues that it is unreasonable for people to be better off when sick, which has been the case for large numbers of workers under the sickness benefit rules. They have received full pay, less sickness benefit, and have thus paid less tax and national insurance than when at work.

Opponents of the scheme argue that people need more money when they are off sick to pay for the extra fuel bills incurred when they are at home, for higher prescription charges, and, in cases of serious illness, the cost of travelling to hospital and caring for children. There is also widespread anxiety that employers will use the new scheme to monitor sickness absence more closely and that people with poor health records or disabilities will find it more difficult to keep jobs.

The scheme will cover virtually all workers, whose earnings before becoming sick will determine which of the three flat rates of SSP their employers will be obliged to pay. Qualified workers earning between £32.50 and £48.50 a week will be entitled to £27.20 a week SSP. Those earning £48.50 but less than £65 will be entitled to the middle rate of £33.75; those earning £65 a week or more will be entitled to the standard rate of £40.25.

Present sickness benefit rates are £25 a week for a single person, £40.45 for a married couple, and 30p for each child. The 30p child addition is expected to be abolished in November for all short-term national insurance benefits, including sickness benefit which will still be paid to some workers excluded from SSP and to those whose illnesses last longer than eight weeks.

There are new rules on appeals. An employer can refuse to pay SSP to people excluded under the scheme, those who were not off work long enough, those who notified the illness late, or if the employer has good reason to believe that the illness is not genuine. An employee can then appeal to a local insurance officer for a formal written decision, which either side can then take to a local tribunal. If the employer refuses to pay SSP despite an insurance officer's decision that he should, the employee will have to apply to the County Court for an enforcement order. That could mean considerable delays and costs before the money is actually paid. Meanwhile, the employee could face the sack.

Regulations to the scheme make clear that the employers, liability to pay SSP cannot be avoided by sacking the employee solely or mainly for that purpose. But the regulations do not say sacking someone for that purpose is illegal, and opponents of the scheme believe that it will be used in that way.

**Pat Healy**
*Social Services Correspondent*

## THE TIMES COOK



**Shona Crawford Poole**

There are so many really excellent things to make with phyllo pastry that I shall fill none of this week's space with chatter. Except to say that no fancy skills are needed to turn a packet of phyllo into dozens, nay hundreds of delicious, unusual, original creations of your own. And all this without even a rolling pin.

Phyllo is sold in packets, usually weighing about a pound, and the first place to look for it is in shops specializing in Greek or Middle Eastern foodstuffs. Frozen phyllo should be thawed slowly and completely in the refrigerator before the packet is opened. The sheets of rolled dough inside it are usually about the size of foolscap paper, give or take an inch or two either way, and so fine they are almost transparent. They quickly become brittle and dry when exposed to the air and so should be covered with a damp cloth until needed. Then they are brushed with melted butter, folded up round a filling, and baked briefly in a hot oven.

The simplest shapes to make are triangles and cylinders and any of the following recipes can be made in either shape, or in coils or twirls of your own devizing. To make triangular pastries cut the dough, cutting a dozen or more layers at a time, into long strips about 7.5cm (3 inches) wide, or narrower for dainty cocktail canapé puffs. Then fold the strips into the cunning self-sealing tricorne parcels shown in the diagram. When making cylindrical parcels tuck in at least an inch wide strip to seal the ends of each pipe.

**Bacon and mushrooms puffs**
*Makes about 15*

- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 110g (4 oz) bacon, lean and fat, diced
- 225g (8 oz) open mushrooms
- 225g (8 oz) cooked potato
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 85g (3 oz) butter, melted
- 8 sheets phyllo pastry

Heat the oil in a frying pan and add the bacon. Cook it on a low heat until its fat has melted and is beginning to crisp. Chop the mushrooms in large dice about 1.25 cm (½ inch) square and add them to the pan. Turn them in the fat then cover and cook until they begin to give off a little liquid. Uncover the mixture, add the potatoes cut in smaller dice, season to taste, and stir on a low heat until the mixture is fairly dry.

Lay one strip of dough on a board and paint it with melted butter. Fill and fold it as shown in the diagram then paint both sides of the parcel with butter. Lay it on a greased baking sheet. Continue making the remaining puffs in the same way.

Bake the pastries in a preheated oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for five minutes, then lower the heat to moderately hot (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) and continue baking for five to 10 minutes more, or until the pastries are crisp and golden. If you are making several batches at one time, keep the oven at the hotter setting, moving the trays to the lowest position in the oven instead of lowering the heat.

**Lamb and aubergine puffs**
*Makes about 15*

- 340 g (12 oz) aubergine
- Salt
- 6 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 225 g (8 oz) finely chopped onion
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 225 g (8 oz) raw or cooked lamb
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- Freshly ground black pepper
- 85 g (3 oz) butter melted
- 8 sheets phyllo pastry

Cut the aubergine, without peeling it, into large dice about 2cm (¾ inch) square. Salt them generously and set aside for about 20 minutes to allow the salt to draw liquid from the flesh. Rinse the cubes and dry them.

Heat half the oil in a frying pan and fry the onion until it is tender but not browned. Stir in the garlic and fry for a moment more. Take the onion and garlic out of the pan, leaving behind as much of the oil as possible. Add the remaining oil to the pan and when it is hot, fry the aubergine until it is tender. Stir frequently to stop it sticking. Return the onion to the pan and add the meat cut in small dice, or minced. Season the mixture with cinnamon, more salt if needed, and plenty of pepper. Cook it only as long as the meat requires to be done, then use the mixture to fill the pastry and bake as directed in the previous recipe.

**Curried vegetable puffs**
*Makes about 15*

- 4 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 170g (6 oz) onion, finely chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon ground coriander
- ½ teaspoon ground ginger
- ½ teaspoon ground chilli
- 340g (12 oz) cooked potato, diced
- 4 spring onions, finely chopped
- 4 tablespoons chopped parsley or coriander leaf
- Salt
- 85g (3 oz) butter, melted
- 8 sheets phyllo pastry

Heat the oil and fry the onion until tender. Stir in the garlic and spices and stir fry for a moment or two more before adding the potato. Fry and stir the mixture for a little longer then remove it from the heat and stir in the spring onion and parsley. Season it to taste with salt. Fill the pastry and bake as directed in the first recipe.

**Spiced lamb twists**
*Makes about 10*

- 225g (8 oz) cooked lamb
- 55g (2 oz) fresh breadcrumbs
- 2 tablespoons chopped spring onions
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoon curry paste
- 1 egg
- Salt
- 10 sheets phyllo pastry
- 55g (2 oz) butter melted

Mince, process, or finely chop the lamb and mix it with the breadcrumbs, spring onions, parsley, curry paste, egg and salt. The mixture may be rough or smooth according to taste.

Lay a sheet of phyllo pastry on a board and paint it with melted butter. Place a narrow strip of filling along one long edge, leaving a 2.5cm (1 inch) gap at either end. Roll up the pastry loosely round the filling then coil the filled cylinder of dough into a circle. Brush with butter and lay it on a greased baking tray. Make the remaining coils in the same way. Bake them in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 8) for 5 minutes, then reduce the heat to moderately hot (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) and bake for another 5 to 10 minutes, or until the pastries are crisp and golden.

**Baklava**
*Makes about 20 pieces*

- 450 g (1 lb) blanched almonds
- 85 g (3 oz) caster sugar
- 1 orange
- 1 teaspoon ground cloves
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 450 g (1 lb) phyllo pastry
- 225 g (8 oz) butter, melted
- 20 cloves

For the syrup
- 450 g (1 lb) granulated sugar
- 10 cm (4 inches) cinnamon stick
- 4 cloves

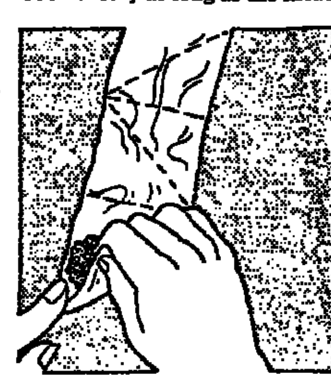
To prepare the filling, chop the almonds very finely and mix them in a bowl with the sugar. Grate the rind of the orange over the bowl, add the spices and toss together until well mixed.

Choose a large, rectangular baking tin, at least 2.5 cm (1 inch) deep, which is roughly the size of the pastry leaves – or trim the pastry to fit an available tin.

Grease the tin generously with melted butter and lay a sheet of phyllo on the base. Paint it with melted butter and add another sheet. When there are five sheets of buttered phyllo on the base spread a layer of the nut mixture over them. Top with five more sheets of buttered phyllo, another layer of filling, two sheets of buttered phyllo and more filling. Continue placing pastry and filling in alternate layers, leaving five sheets of phyllo for the top. Cut right through the pastry and filling, making intersecting diagonal cuts, and spike each diamond-shaped piece of pastry with a clove. Bake the *baklava* in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for about 1 hour, or until the pastry is crisp and golden brown.

To make the syrup, put the sugar in a saucepan with 350 ml (12 fl oz) water and the spices. Stir on a low heat until the sugar has dissolved completely, then boil the syrup for about three minutes. Strain it over the pastry as soon as it is out of the oven, and leave it in the tin until quite cold.

*Baklava* keeps well for several weeks if stored in an airtight container.





Linda Broad

## TALKBACK

### Allaying fear

*From Dr N H Kemp, Scientific Secretary, Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1*

Whilst welcoming the general tenor of the article by Liz Hodgkinson entitled "Cancer: tackling fear . . ." (Wednesday Page, March 16) I feel obliged to take issue with her statement that "even though more than £60m a year is spent on cancer research in Britain alone, we are little nearer to finding either a cause or a cure".

With regard to causes – and I think that all concerned now realize that we must think of these in the plural – we *know* that cigarette smoking is responsible for approximately one third of all cancer deaths in this country. This indisputable achievement of cancer research means that, in theory at least, 40,000 deaths from lung cancer alone can be prevented each year.

Cancer research has also identified quite a number of environmental causes, including ionizing radiation, sunlight and certain chemicals. Although we do not yet know the causes of some of the common cancers, for example those of the breast and the stomach and the bowel, there are plenty of leads that are being vigorously pursued. On the basis of the track record of cancer research so far there is every reason to be optimistic about the likely outcome.

In relation to the treatment of cancer, at present over 60,000 people in this country are cured annually, approximately one third of all those who develop some form of cancer each year. Skin cancer, which accounts for 10 per cent of cancers in males and females, is invariably curable. The same is true of several other cancers, particularly those that affect the young.

In these instances the prognoses have been revolutionized during the last 20 or so years, to the extent that two thirds of children who develop cancer are now cured. Although the absolute numbers are relatively small, the number of years of life saved is substantial. We would not dispute that the results of treatment of a number of common cancers are disappointing but there is no *a priori* reason why the successes achieved so far for some cancers cannot in time be extended to the remainder.

Facts such as these have an important role in allaying fear.

### Slim choice

*From Mrs S. M. Mobray, 19 Woodsford Square, London, W14.*

Lady Ardwick (Talkback, March 11) is right in saying that wearing tight shoes is not women's own choice; but *mistaken in stating that width is* rarely a problem.

It is easy to buy schoolchildren's shoes in widths up to G, so there must be a sizable market for shoes that wide. But adults' fashion shoes are not made in widths above C – four sizes narrower! What are these unfortunate children to wear when they grow up?

There are a few shops that specialize in wide shoes for pensioners whose feet have spread because of foot ailments; but a drearier selection it would be hard to find, and the sad thing is that these same ailments probably arose from wearing tight shoes because acceptable wide-fitting shoes were not available.

It is time the shoe trade realized the size (and shape) of the market.

# THE TIMES DIARY

## New leaf

The first publishing houses to reject the new package of terms for writers drawn up by the Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild are Jonathan Cape and Bodley Head. In both cases there is an element of poachers turning gamekeepers. Before David Machin became Bodley's managing director he was the society's secretary. Cape's chairman, Graham Greene, is also chairman of the *New Statesman*. Surely he cannot think all writers do as well from their public as his uncle in the south of France.

## Tables turned

It was a scandal of the recent Bafta awards that no sooner were they presented than three of the heavy bronze prizes were stolen. One has now been returned – by a contrite BBC-TV raiding party. ITN's Michael Nicholson and the BBC's Brian Hanrahan shared the Richard Dimbleby prize for their television reports from the Falklands, but it was to Nicholson that Princess Anne handed the mask. Bafta has since agreed to give another to Hanrahan, whose assignment to Hongkong as BBC correspondent would have made a friendly sharing arrangement between the two even less likely, but so outraged was Peter Woon, the head of BBC-TV news, on the night of the ceremony that he sent a couple of BBC men to snatch the prize from the ITN table. They have now sent back the mask they grabbed – because they realize they took it from the wrong table.

● *A common sight on lapels at the Barbican's Mostly Mozart Festival is a badge declaring: "I'm with the Wolfgang".*

## Out of sight

Sir Lawrence Gowing, whose retrospective exhibition at the Arts Council's Serpentine Gallery is to visit Newcastle, Hull and Plymouth later this year, is anxious to trace a dozen or so pictures he sold in the 1940s and '50s which have disappeared without trace. Mostly landscapes, four are known to have been sold to military men, but army records have been searched without success. On the other hand, no sooner had the exhibition at the Serpentine opened its doors for the press view than a little old lady came in and said she was keen to see the show because "I've got one of his." To her embarrassment, when Arts Council officials pounced on her for more particulars, she could not remember what her picture was called.

● *Just in case you think our misprints have no rivals, how is this from the* Country Life *review of Siegfried Sassoon's war diaries? "It was the terrific impact of the Western trout that turned him from a versifier to a poet."*

## London love

Americans are incurably romantic. Yesterday John Bryson, award-winning photographer for *The Sunday Times*, married Nancy Guild, sometime star of *Abbot and Costello meet the Invisible Man* who also once shared a billing with Francis, the talking mule. They have been living together for years, but getting married was not the romantic bit: that was coming all the way to London to do it. Bryson, a villainous actor himself, has suffered gruesome fates in various Sam Peckinpah movies, yet harbours the softest of spots for our grimy capital. He and his wife treated some friends last night to dinner at the Connaught, which they touchingly consider "the best hotel in the world". I find it all quite affecting, and hope they live happily ever after.

## Black power

I must have underestimated the pulling power of Channel 4. Its all-black situation comedy series, *No Problem*, has made folk heroes of the three stars, Malcolm Frederick, Chris Tummings and Victor Romero Evans. The Theatre Royal, Stratford East, where the trio are now appearing in *Welcome Home, Jacko*, is nightly besieged with wildly enthusiastic black teenagers. Tummings' shirt has been torn from his back. To accommodate the tumult when Malcolm Frederick makes his entrance on stage, the play has had to be rewritten so that it happens just before the interval curtain. And, to protect the theatre's main entrance and bar trade from mobs of autograph hunters, the management has been obliged to create a stage door. The theatre has never had one before.

● *Capitalism resurgent: the former Communist Party headquarters in King Street, Covent Garden, is being converted to become a branch of the Midland Bank. It opens in the autumn.*



**Port Stanley football team are playing an unwontedly busy list of fixtures in patriotic red, white and blue strip supplied by a Midlands firm. Their previous kit was stolen when the Argentines invaded but, says the club captain, Tony Chater: "We did not mind because it was light blue and white, the Argentine national colours, so we did not particularly want it anyway."**

**PHS**

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**Anthony Bevins examines the figures in Foot's 12-point plan**

# How will Labour get out of this pension muddle?

When Mr Michael Foot revealed Labour's 12-point plan for pensioners last month, a pledge that nine million voters would be given their rightful share in the country's future prosperity, the package was described by some jubilant campaigners as the jewel in Labour's crown.

Since then, however, it would appear that Mr Peter Shore and his shadow Treasury team have devoted a good deal of energy to the tortuous task of replacing the jewel with a costume gem of some inferior paste.

It was left for *The Times* to notice that the pensioners were not mentioned once in last week's Labour campaign document, *Emergency Programme of Action*, an omission which led some to believe that Mr Shore and his gang has simply walked off with the jewel, with the hope that no one would notice.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, a shadow spokesman on social security, was left to explain that Labour's commitment to the pensioners was so strong that it went without saying, which is why it had not been said. The 12-point plan remained a priority pledge for Mr Foot.

But the tug-of-war continues between Mr Foot and his social security team and Mr Shore and his Treasury team; one side fighting for a £3,000m full-year commitment to the pensioners, the other trying to save as much as £2,500m by blinding Mr Foot with figures.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, meanwhile appears to be enjoying his own spectator sport; making statements and writing letters which put a minimum costing of between *£13,000m and £15,000m on the 12*-point plan, and accusing Mr Foot of "raising expectations that he knows he cannot fulfil".

Mr Fowler is undoubtedly helped by the contradictions and confusions of Labour policy, as expressed by Mr Foot and Mr Shore.

The difference between the two remains stark, and so far no effort would appear to have been made to resolve them even though Mr Foot must realize that he could not obfuscate his way through an election campaign on such a sensitive and fundamental issue.

Take, for one example, Mr Foot's first commitment to the leaders of the National Pensions Convention on March 1. He said then: "Ending of the earnings link by the Tories has cost a single pensioner £1.45 a week



Michael Foot: his plan would cost £3,000m a year



Peter Shore: only £500m left for pension increases

and a married couple £2.25 a week. We shall make this good at the first opportunity." To do so would cost £500m.

But just one week later, Mr Shore made a pre-Budget economic statement in which he said: "We must start to make good now the amount by which pensioners have fallen behind the movement in other earnings". His press notice said that Labour would care for the pensioner by "making progress on the restoration of the link between pension and earnings". When pressed, Mr Shore spoke of a one-third down payment. (Cost £165m.)

He also said that he would double the Christmas bonus to £20 (cost £106m), increase the death grant to its 1949 real level (from £30 to £200 at a cost of £120m) and cancel the 2 per cent clawback.

Mr Shore then disclosed that his overall costing for "benefits and pension increases" was £2,000m in a full year. But his promised increases in benefits included the extra £2 a week on child benefit (cost £1,100m) and the introduction of long-term supplementary benefit rates for the one million who had been out of work for more than a year (cost £400m).

Simple subtraction indicates that £500m would be left over for the pensioners.

But then Mr Brynmor John, the shadow cabinet minister with responsibility for social security, and Mr Rooker issued a joint statement saying they had costed the first, full-year pledge to pensioners at £3,000m, and Mr Foot last week confirmed that figure at the launch of the campaign document.

It has been explained to *The Times*, with great patience and forbearance, that Mr Foot is leader of the party and that what he says is *party gospel*.

Mr Foot also confirmed last week that the total cost of Labour's overall policies, in the first year of office, would be £10,000m.

Unfortunately, that is also Mr Shore's figure; inclusive of his watered-down commitment to the pensioners. Mr Foot, therefore, either intends to increase Mr Shore's budget or plans to cut back on the proposals to increase public spending and restrain industrial costs.

Assuming that Mr Foot defends the jewel, Mr Fowler has done a public service in providing official figures which indicate the areas of Labour economy.

It would appear that Government and Opposition are agreed on certain elements of Mr Foot's 12-point plan. Both sides agree that it would cost £500m to uprate pensions by £1.45 for single; £2.25 for married pensioners to make good the lost earnings link.

It is also agreed that it would cost £115m to restore the future link between pensions and earnings, for every percentage point earnings rise above prices; £106m for a £20 Christmas bonus; £80m to £90m to reduce women's age allowance to 60; £120m for a £200 death grant for all; and £100m to introduce a nationwide, off-peak, concessionary half-fares scheme for pensioners.

Mr Fowler has also estimated that it would cost another £500m to pay existing supplementary benefit extra heating *additions of £1.90* per week to all pensioners to match the commitment "to ensure that no pensioner has to go short of the heating they need".

That would leave £1,500m for Labour's four remaining pledges: to improve the position of today's pensioners who will not benefit from the introduction of the earnings-related pension scheme; to "begin the progressive reduction of men's retirement age to 60"; to give more adequate protection to occupational *pensions* from the effects of inflation; and to reform "the harsh supplementary benefit rules introduced by the Tories."

It would cost an estimated £400m to reduce men's retirement age by one year, the basic extent of Labour's commitment over the lifetime of the Parliament.

There remains then, one final twelfth point in Mr Foot's plan: "We shall give a television licence to pensioners free of charge." That would cost £250m. But the commitment has now been clarified in the body of Labour's campaign document, which states: "We shall phase out the television licence for pensioners, during the lifetime of the Labour Government." There is, after all, a difference between a jewel and a 12-point plan.

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Polish punks: drugs, drink and the black market provide an escape for thousands of young people whose only expectation is a constant call for further sacrifice

# Battle for a drop-out generation

**Roger Boyes reports on the campaigns by church and state for the minds of Polish youth, who look for a better life after Solidarity**

Warsaw

Backstage at Warsaw's seedy Remont Club a teenage gargoyle uses a toothbrush to apply green colouring to his hair while croaking the lyrics of *Odnowa* (Renewal), a song that parodies the longstanding socialist catchphrase for reform: "Everything is different, everything is new, everything has changed – *only the faces are the same*". Later he and the rest of the band leave the dressing room to belt out the song, so camouflaged by the white noise of the instruments that it is incomprehensible to the censor.

Punk and punkistes are alive and well on the Warsaw margin. So are teenage alcoholics and young drug addicts – narcotics specialists say there are between 120,000 and 200,000 addicts in Poland, most of them hooked on heroin or home brewed morphine drinks. The alcoholic figures are even more frightening (almost a million according to some semi-official estimates).

More and more young people are being drawn into the black market economy, working as illegal money-changers, selling and buying scarce goods. A friend of a friend began money-changing at the age of 15, is now at the age of 19 selling cars on the black market and will at the current rate of progress (his colleagues' joke) have surpassed Richard Nixon by the age of 23.

These and other surface images give the impression that Poland is becoming decadent along the lines of urban western societies. This is misleading – the addicts and the alcoholics are merely symptoms of a generation that has staged a tactical withdrawal from social life. They work, but without enthusiasm, for their political imagination, once fired by Solidarity, has been put back in deep-freeze.

To drag Polish youth out of this alienated trough is the goal of both the Catholic Church and the Communist Party who, as in a renaissance tableau, are grappling *for influence over the minds of the* young people. Neither the church nor the party has been successful but the priests have the edge. The church begins early, has long pedagogic experience and knows how the romantic history of Poland can be used to stoke interest in the Christian faith.

Father Leon Kantorski, a regional organizer of the Oasis Christian youth movement, knows that the task is not without dangers. Every year thousands of Polish schoolchildren, from the age of 10, are taken to *mountain retreats* where they are taught the Bible by priests and told too to distinguish "truth from falsehood". The Oasis movement – which now claims hundreds of thousands of members – has come under fire from the government press for brainwashing children into anti-socialism.

Father Kantorski's reply: "Of course, they would say that. The truth *is* anti-socialist. That is the fact of the matter"

Not surprisingly, Father Kantorski has had a few brushes with the authorities. But the government, above all the Communist Party, is trying to fight back, to pull Polish youth back on to the socialist path. Exchange schemes with East Germany and Czechoslovakia have been expanded. The education ministry has decreed that university and college students will devote 300 hours a year to the ideological study of politics and economics; and, in an extraordinary sign of party concern, a 28-year-old party activist, Waldemar Swirgon, has been promoted to the powerful secretariat of the party to *look* after youth affairs.

The party has a number of problems. First it is the unchangeable party of government and must therefore be held responsible for everything that makes life miserable for young people – the 15-year wait for a flat for young married couples, the limited travel possibilities, the expense of food, the scarcity of cars, the poor quality of baby food.

Secondly, Solidarity clearly identified party corruption as its main target. The villas and perks of the party leadership were contrasted *with the lifestyle of the ordinary* 25-year-old. Finally, the church under martial law has continually laid claim to being the true representative of the nation, its voice at a time when no other form of political opposition is practical.

Solidarity and its era was, in part, a youth revolution, a rejection of parental compromise and the middle-aged acceptance of unquestioned facts of life. Solidarity thus also rejected the idea of oligarchies – indeed this probably helped to destroy the union because it made for chaotic decision-making, and Solidarity became as great a threat, in the long term, to the influence of the church leadership as to the party.

The present young generation therefore accepts some of the benefits won by socialist rule without accepting the dogma. Similarly, though young people pack out the churches – not just on Sundays – they ignore church teachings when it comes to divorce and abortion.

The battle for this uncommitted generation is not the usual shadow warfare associated with party struggle or the self-assertion of the church. It really matters. More than 50 per cent of the Polish population is under the age of 30; it is demographically one of Europe's *youngest nations*. The campaign to mobilize youth is thus essential to any government that lays claim to legitimacy, any church that claims to have the interests of its flock at heart.

Both the Communist Party and the Catholic Church are preaching in the vocabulary of sacrifice. General Jaruzelski calls for economic sacrifice, for young people to be patient, to work hard ideologically and physically to restore and rebuild Poland. The church, or at least parish priests like Father Kantorski, *preach that sacrifice is central to* Christianity.

But the church understanding of sacrifice is perhaps more realistic. It accepts that young people are angry, that they are still bitter that the Jaruzelski generation has taken away Solidarity, the product of their generation, and offered them little in return. The church is thus counselling young people to be patient, to contain their discontent.

The government wants more than this: it wants active engagement and is, one suspects, doomed to disappointment. Polish youth will stay on the fence for some time to come. Perhaps the papal visit in June will strengthen church influence on this generation or perhaps it will stir again a sense of vague political and generational discontent, as did the Pope's 1979 tour. That tour sowed the seeds of Solidarity. What energy will be released by the next papal visit? Little wonder that there is nervousness in the government

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**James Curran**

# Block votes behind the banners

At first sight, it seems totally improbable that a future Labour government would ever unilaterally abandon Britain's nuclear defences in the face of the combined opposition of the press, Whitehall, the armed forces, our Nato allies, the majority of the British people and a formidable section of Labour's leadership.

This scepticism is reinforced by a careful reading of Labour's campaign document. Although it states twice that "a non-nuclear defence policy" will be implemented in "the lifetime of the next Parliament", it also includes a number of escape hatches through which this apparently unqualified commitment could disappear.

"We are against moves", it declares, "that would disrupt our existing alliances". Furthermore, *nuclear* disarmament measures "cannot be done at once, and the way we do it must be designed to assist in the task to which we are also committed – securing nuclear disarmament agreements with other countries".

The document is, in any case, merely a draft election manifesto. Already some influential right-wing Labour MPs, such as Austin Mitchell, are arguing that Labour's commitment to unilateralism should be further qualified in the final manifesto presented to the country.

There are, however, good reasons for thinking that Labour probably will not back down from its commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament either in opposition or in government. CND has organized a highly effective lobby among trade unionists that has gone largely unnoticed by the mass media.

It was union votes that largely counted for the adoption of the resolution calling for the closure of all nuclear bases in Britain by the Labour Party conference in 1972, and its inclusion in Labour's programme in 1982. Given CND's solid trade union base, the Labour Party will be officially committed to disarmament for the conceivable future.

This trade union support for unilateralism extends beyond the left-wing unions to include such bastions of the Labour right as the steel workers (ISTC) and the Post Office engineers (POEU). This means that there is a built-in unilateralist majority on Labour's national executive committee, whether it is controlled by the left or the right. It was this majority which successfully pushed for Labour's unilateralist commitment to be featured prominently in the campaign manifesto.

The constituency Labour parties are also strongly committed to unilateralism. This has been reflected in their choice of new parliamentary candidates in safe and marginal seats: the great majority are CND supporters. If Labour wins sufficient seats to form a government, the majority of the parliamentary party will be unilateralist. Michael Foot, Labour's first unilateralist leader, would thus have the committed support of every section of the labour movement.

The critical question is whether the party can carry public opinion with it. At present, the opinion polls indicate considerable support for cancelling Trident and opposing the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain, but not for the unilateral abandonment of Britain's nuclear defences.

There is, however, growing disquiet about the way the western alliance has appeared to be pursuing a policy of aggressive confrontation with the Soviet Union. First, the US Government failed to ratify the Salt II treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev. Then it opposed non-aligned initiatives at the United Nations to freeze all nuclear arms development. And it has effectively blocked serious negotiations by intransigently sticking to the so-called zero option (President Reagan's revised offer last week is merely the same thing dressed up in new clothes), which is manifestly unrealistic and one-sided.

The planned installation of cruise missiles will probably provoke an accelerated build-up of Soviet SS-20s. This will lead to an increasingly dangerous situation in which the nuclear arms race will be spiralling upwards in an atmosphere of mutual fear and distrust. In this context, the rationale for Labour's non-nuclear defence policy – to intervene in a way that scales down the nuclear arms race – may well seem more compelling, particularly if the Russians demonstrate a willingness to reduce their SS-20s in return for the phasing out of Britain's nuclear arsenal.

How public opinion will respond to an intensification of the cold war is difficult to predict. But the 14-mile human chain that linked Greenham to Burghfield on Friday was a remarkable contrast to the CND "mass" rally of only four years ago opposite the gates of the Aldermaston atomic weapons research establishment that merely mustered 100 demonstrators. The emergence of a new consensus underwriting a significant shift in government defence policy can no longer be ruled out.

*The author is Editor of* New Socialist.

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**Peter Hennessy**

# In case of doomsday, the Otto option

One of the comforting things about burying oneself in the files of the Public Record Office and seeing a Rolls-Royce civil service at work is to observe the detailed contingency planning that used to go on to see Britain through a variety of disasters. The late 1940s Treasury, for example, would turn to the late Sir Richard "Otto" Clarke whenever it needed a quick doomsday exercise.

Sir Richard had a marvellous head for figures plus the clarity and literary rapidity of a former financial journalist of the highest calibre. His most dramatic production was completed at high speed during the sterling crises of July to August 1947. He was asked to work out what to do if Marshall Aid failed to materialize, or trickled in late or in inadequate amounts due to congressional opposition in Washington.

"It would be of prime importance", Clarke wrote, "to give people something to look forward to, and to show that a plan existed for getting us through with backs to the wall. For this reason it would be necessary to present a plan for recovery by our own efforts by 1950."

The plan involved changing school terms to enable children to gather in the harvest, the direction *of labour to agriculture* and a famine food programme. To work, it would need a national mobilization comparable with that of 1940, the year of Dunkirk. Marshall Aid came on stream generously and swiftly. Otto's "hush-hush" plan, as it was known to the tiny handful privy to its contents, was shelved, to become a collector's item in 1978 when it was declassified.

In 1948 the Treasury doomwatchers were at it again. Sir Ernest Rowe-Dutton prepared a "Sterling War Book" in case the pound had to be devalued. It was devalued in 1949 and an up-dated version of Rowe-Ditton laid out who should be told – the King, the Americans, the Dominions, the Colonies – and when, and in what order. Clarke was in action once more. He rattled off a paper entitled "If the talks fail" outlining what would happen if the United States administration declined to help Whitehall manage the transition to a lower exchange rate.

In view of the Clarke and Rowe-Ditton files, it comes as a bit of a shock to discover that the 1980s Treasury does not plan in that fashion any more. Sir Douglas Wass joined the Treasury in December 1946 as an assistant principal. He left last week as its Permanent Secretary.

"It is different now," he said. "The armoury of weapons you have got to deal with financial and economic crises, the reserves you have got, are much greater than you had then. A lot of instruments were ruled out. Interest rates were not used until 1951 to defend against an attack on sterling.

"We have far fewer inhibitions about drastic fiscal policy to defend sterling. The willingness to sacrifice full employment policy is a help here. Then there were limits to what Cabinets would allow on fiscal policy because of their commitment to full employment. Now we have substantial reserves and drawing facilities at the International Monetary Fund.

"We now know that you can mobilize credit at short notice if you have a policy of retrenchment and reform. Otto Clarke had none of the flexibility we have. Floating the pound is another difference. You can let the exchange rate take the strain."

Treasury officials do undertake what Sir Douglas calls "scenario planning" – what would happen if the supply of Saudi Arabian oil dried up, the effects of a major banking collapse because of debtor nations defaulting. The Treasury has not looked at the "alternative strategy" of import controls and siege economy since Mr James Callaghan authorized it to study the ideas of Mr Tony Benn in 1976-77. And (this the Treasury emphasizes with a vengeance) there is no contingency plan for withdrawal from the European Community.

Mr Peter Middleton, who succeeded Sir Douglas yesterday as Permanent Secretary, says Otto Clarke's efforts were necessary because in the late 1940s Britain was moving from a highly controlled economy to a less controlled one, and it was the era of fixed exchange rates. For today's currency slides "you have two options: to let it happen or to step in by borrowing money, putting up interest rates or raising taxes. You don't need a great war book to do that."

The kind of contingency planning the Middleton Treasury will undertake is more in the area of future policy choices than disasters. He mentions the possibility of studies of the tax and benefits system, future developments in the City and the finacial institutions, such as investor protection and self-regulation, and future developments in the building societies.

"Though I do believe in being prepared for contingencies. I do not believe in being overprepared," says Mr Middleton. Should the British economy ever really hit the rocks, he can always exhume Otto Clarke's "famine food programme" and put the school children to work in the fields. He will find it at the Public Record Office in Kew in a file labelled T 229/136 "Marshall Proposals. Alternative action in the event of breakdown".

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# QUALITY CARDIGANS

When the Home Office drafted the Bill which became the Television Act, 1954, its officials could not in their wildest flights of fancy have imagined the bizarre spectacle of the TV-am story almost 30 years later. In those days it would have been inconceivable that a former Ambassador to Washington would have teamed up with showbusiness celebrities to change the early morning habits of the nation. A combination of Sir Oliver Franks, as he then was, and Mr Hughie Green would have been material for an Ealing Comedy rather than a serious broadcasting and commercial enterprise.

There is a more serious aspect to the statutes governing independent television in the context of the Independent Broadcasting Authority acting as a watchdog while Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP, tries to pick up the pieces left by Mr Peter Jay and Mr David Frost. The Television and Sound Broadcasting Acts grant the IBA enormous powers as a disburser of franchises. They provide very little guidance at as to what can be done if an enfranchised operation falters but does not transgress the statutory requirements of political impartiality, taste or decency.

The IBA clearly does not consider closure and rebirth under another franchisee to be an option. Nor should it. To do so would be premature. Other companies, London Weekend Television in the early 1970s comes to mind, recovered after a very shaky start, with franchise renewal from the IBA the annual certificate of lasting faith. Equally, the authority could not ratify any emergency ... knocked into shape by Mr ... merely in the hope that ... headline-catching, energy-... crisis at TV-am will melt ...

Under section 3 (1) of the ... Act, its "general provisions ... programmes" clause, the ... has a duty to satisfy ... that "programmes maintain a proper balance in their ... matter and a high general standard of quality". That represents a charter for investigation. The authority must monitor developments at Camden Lock. Like a constitutional monarch, it can advise and warn. Above all, the good and great of Brompton Road must insist that there can be no slide into sugar-coated, substance-free, audience-building breakfast fare.

The difficulty here is that the early weeks of "Jaybreak", as the station was dubbed, ascended no real heights from which there can be a subsequent fall. If ever there was a gap between pretension and performance it was the abyss between the stated aims of the TV-am consortium's bid and what it delivered. The story makes sad reading. Granting TV-am the franchise in December 1980, Lady Plowden, then chairman of the IBA (since succeeded by Lord Thomson of Monifieth) said that of all the bidders TV-am offered the highest promise, despite the proven strength of its nearest rival, Independent Television News. At every opportunity Mr Jay preached his "mission to explain" like a John the Baptist of the airwaves. From the start, there was a paradox in that in spite of his five, glittering flagship presenters, there was insufficient emphasis on hard news and current affairs broadcasting which might have turned Mr Jay's word into flesh. TV-am's news coverage has been poor rather than pathfinding. Mr Jay, though an accomplished writing journalist himself, lacked the editor-manager skills to pick the right evangelists to carry out his mission.

For other causes of its crisis TV-am is not responsible. The IBA by prohibiting a faster start, allowed the BBC to attack the market with *Breakfast Time* two weeks before Camden Lock began transmitting. In the United States, NBC's *Today* had some 20 years to establish itself before a serious challenge was mounted. Why the BBC decided to devote £6m to its alternative is another matter. It could be interpreted as evidence of a lack of clear purpose and corporate identity in Broadcasting House, in that it was wishing to demonstrate omincompetence rather than sticking to its particular last. The BBC already had a secure place as breakfast time market leader with its highly successful and serious *Today* programme on Radio 4. The haste which characterised its move into breakfast television suggested an over-zealous regard for thumping the competition, and a rather cavalier attitude towards its paymasters, the licence-holders. The BBC was launching a pre-emptive strike, and the level at which it pitched its programme made it hard for TV-am to compete successfully for viewers and to honour its prospectus.

TV-am also misread the market. It was not to know that the consumers of breakfast broadcasting preferred cardiganed, comfortable middle-age to self-regarding, tinselled celebrities, though the wit and sharpness of Mr Brian Redhead and Mr John Timpson on *Today* showed that the wearing of pullovers is not a stigma of stodginess.

Mr Aitken may surprise us all. He is a more serious man than his Camden Lock image would suggest. In some of his Parliamentary campaigns, most notably his attempts to reform the Official Secrets Act, he has been both well-briefed and brave in going against the grain of his own party. In his day he was a good television journalist, part of the stable groomed by Mr Donald Baverstock. He could well show that quality is not incompatible with a steady following. The guidance he gives to his new appointees and old presenters in the next few weeks before resuming his political career will be crucial. Lord Thomson and the IBA should look to their statutes, scrutinise his every move and shove him in the direction of quality and virtue. With luck, the past few weeks at Camden Lock will turn out to have been a hiccup rather than a death rattle.

# WHITE LIES: BLACK LIES

... a fashionable belief in the ... World that the problems ... survival – the search ... freedom from hunger – ... override demands for the ... "bourgeois" freedoms of the ... such as those afforded by ... independent judiciary and a ... press, not to mention the ... of individuals to dissent. ... are luxuries – it may be ... – which can actually ... development by arousing ... passions and an... a constructive authorita... should instead prevail. ... Third World-dominated ... UNESCO calls for the destruc... of the alleged Western ... over the flow of ... information. The Western press ... pilloried for focusing on the ... or the trivial.

There is just enough merit in these Third World charges to put ... on Western journalists to ponder most carefully before castigating sorely pressed governments in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where ... of wealth and the ... of ethnic rivalries often leave scant room for the pluralistic tolerance taken for granted in the West. But there the argument ends. The journalist's first job is to seek the truth, not to pander to governments. The usual, overwhelming reason why many governments dislike the Western press is baser: they respect, indeed they know, no tradition of press freedom at home or abroad. Friends praise you. Those who record unpalatable truths must be enemies. The domestic press in most of Africa is as muzzled as the Western press is feared. It is desirable as an instrument of government, not as a guarantor of liberty.

The argument in favour of the one-party system, which usually spells the end of the press, is obvious. Multi-party freedoms in young, artificially created countries have often deteriorated into tribalist mudslinging or violence. There are degrees of freedom. Sometimes a modicum of popular participation in parochial matters is allowed, within a framework decreed from above; sometimes a variety of candidates is permitted within the single-party election. But the one-party model rarely offers a satisfactory way of ensuring constructive debate about fundamentals.

There is not always a clear distinction between a free press and an unfree one. In the wake of last year's abortive coup in Kenya, for instance, the government has leaned heavily against the press and academe; fear inhibits much reporting. But, compared with others in the region and elsewhere in Africa, Kenya remains a beacon of light. It is more open than closed. The admirable independent *Weekly Review*, perhaps watching its step more nervously, is still one of the frankest journals of current affairs in Africa. Others, such as Senegal, deserve mention. Africa's giant, Nigeria, enjoys a host of wildly uninhibited, combative organs, nearly all tied to a political interest. The variety and vivacity are healthy, though objectivity, that impossibly elusive goal which the most rigorous journalist can merely seek to attain, is notably lacking. The South African press, it may be added, has been subjected to growing harassment and a proliferation of laws designed to suppress information; the interests of "state security" are increasingly interpreted as synonymous with those of government. All the same, it is an awkward truth that the South African press is still freer than almost anywhere else in Africa.

Whatever the variations in degree of freedom, the key point is that the exposure of wrongdoing and the discussion of policy, even within tighter limits than would be acceptable in the West, are essential to all societies; progress, however defined, flows from self-examination. Even in Africa, there is often a correlation between justice, general efficiency and press freedom.

In Zimbabwe, all three are threatened. The same journalists who antagonised Mr Smith are angering Mr Mugabe, and getting shorter shrift. The home press, cravenly self-censored except for a brave little Catholic magazine, *Moto*, which had been closed down by Mr Smith, tells little of the news from Matabeleland, but calls foreign journalists liars. Mr Mugabe publicly implies that Western reporters are merely obeying their inexplicably malevolent "sponsors". There is added piquancy to such accusations because some black Zimbabwean journalists "sponsored" in the past by Western news organs hostile to Mr Smith are now high in government and shamelessly presiding over a campaign to portray bad news as Western invention and honest journalists as "enemies of the people". The irony is that black Zimbabweans as well as white are already looking to the foreign media for the real news. At home, rumour and exaggeration multiply. Respect for the word of government diminishes. It is ugly. It is foolish. It is self-defeating.

## A public for poetry

*From Miss Marghanita Laski*

Sir, Philip Howard is – unusually – wrong when he says (feature, March 23) that the general public today is not paying much attention to a modern English poetry composed of "small cults and exhibitionist sects shouting unintelligibly at each other." Certainly not all poetry being written today is of the same kind, but to more of it than for a long time the general public is paying a great deal of attention.

The various works of many modern poets of substantial stature have over the past decade become increasingly acceptable to a growing public; in fact, it might soon be wise to worry whether this ready acceptance might not imply some insufficient movement forwards.

There is a growing interest in printed poetry both in books and in magazines, and not only in the important if always small-circulation magazines that Mr Howard would seem to think worth derogatory rather than approving notice.

I know of one large-circulation magazine of high quality which is currently searching the small magazines for good modern poets of all "cults", for readers who may be correctly described as conventional rather than progressive. Moreover, the growing audiences want to hear poetry as well as to read it.

Not in the "mass audiences of all classes" that Mr Howard claims for Dionysios Solomos in Greece, but in many small and various groups (which perhaps indicates greater discrimination) English people of all classes and ages are going to gatherings concerned with poetry: to readings, whether of the more classic kinds arranged by the National Poetry Secretariat as well as privately, or of that new and developing form of the art represented by the many poets who perform rather than read and who recently filled the Young Vic for this year's Poetry Olympics; through workshops and classes of many kinds, some arranged by adult-education colleges, some by the Arvon Foundation, some by such different and differing groups as those of the Worker Writers' Federation, or a multitude of small private societies, where people may read their own probably poor verse in order to come, through criticism, to improved skill in writing, and, for most people and more importantly, to richer appreciations.

Only in the almost total uninterest in our older poetry, in what is now genteelly called the heritage, do I see cause for dismay. Is this the result of over a generation, now, of education in which English-literature studies in most English schools and universities have started with Hardy and hardly a backward glance, save to Blake for his social criticism and visions and to set-book Shakespeare?

Yours faithfully,
MARGHANITA LASKI
(Chairman,
Arts Council's Advisory Panel on Literature),
Capo di Monte,
Windmill Hill, NW3.
March 26.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Cautious view of lead's effects

*From Miss Marjorie Smith and others*

Sir, An investigation we have recently completed, but which is not so far published, has been the subject of some comment both in the press and on television. We are writing to clarify our views on its implications for the "lead in petrol" debate.

The research was carried out over a period of more than three years, to assess the effects, if any, of lead on children, taking social factors into account to a greater degree than had previously been possible.

The results of the research, which were announced at a meeting of the Association for Child Psychology and Psychiatry in London in January, showed that social factors were indeed an important element in the equation between lead and intelligence. Once the effect of social factors is removed from the equation, differences in performance between children with higher and lower lead levels were substantially reduced to a level that was not significant statistically.

We concluded that, for children of similar age and in environments similar to the one studied, it was uncertain whether measurable improvements in intelligence, educational attainment or behaviour would result from further efforts to remove sources of lead.

It is important that anyone participating in the lead debate should distinguish between the issues relating to the effects of lead on children and the related but separate issue of the desirability of removing lead from petrol.

In relation to the former issue our research provides no definite evidence that lead at present urban levels is affecting children's development. The decision to remove lead from petrol may be judged prudent on grounds of doubt or political expediency, but this will have to be decided on many different grounds and our study can provide only one indication of uncertain significance.

It may well be said that the results of our study are in line with those of other workers who have claimed that their findings suggest lead does have *a direct negative effect on* intellectual development. Our own view is that our findings do not lend support to this interpretation, but that it is equally possible that social factors explain the similarity between the findings of the various studies.

Yours faithfully,
MARJORIE SMITH,
PHILIP GRAHAM,
RICHARD LANSDOWN,
(Institute of Child Health,
University of London),
BARBARA CLAYTON,
TREVOR DELVES,
(University of Southampton),
Institute of Child Health,
The University of London,
30 Guilford Street, WC1.
March 25.

## Forgotten island?

*From Mr Stedson George*

Sir, Michael Croft's article of March 19, "Wind of change in Britain's forgotten Falklands", is biased and was sullied by the insulting remarks attributed to M Martineau.

No mention was made that our only ship, the St Helena, was requisitioned for the Falklands war, and is still in service there, and that the Saints' crew volunteered to go with her, when the conflict was at its worst.

The rights and privileges granted under the 1676 Charter have been eroded by successive Acts of Parliament to the extent that our present passports are virtually meaningless. In any case emigration to Britain is no longer permitted.

In addition to economic aid we want full British citizenship. As Mr Croft says, we have a completely British way of life here, so prospective emigrants would have no difficulty fitting into British society, unlike the ethnic minorities from the independent territories who emigrate to Britain.

There would be no danger of a mass exodus to Britain; most of us love our island paradise in spite of its failings; but those who settled in Britain would at least contribute to future grants-in-aid.

Yours etc,
STEDSON GEORGE,
St Helena,
South Atlantic.
March 31.

## Role of civil defence

*From Mr John Weatherill*

Sir, Supporters of civil defence seem consistently confused about its opponents' arguments. It is not simply that civil defence would necessarily be worthless at all levels of nuclear exchange in war, and certainly not at any conventional level in a prospectively major war.

The substantive argument is that civil defence – seriously implemented – automatically would fill the classic preparatory role at this crucial time. War would thus be seen to be that much more imminent, and the people that much more conditioned to acceptance of the near-inevitable (in current popular parlance, the nuclear threshold would be lowered). Security would thus be reduced, the trend towards war having been strengthened and the people's will – or ability – to resist the trend proportionately weakened.

The common counter to this argument, that civil defence serves only to reinforce deterrent strategy, needs to be viewed in the context of that strategy as a whole. The upward spiral of arms and the unceasing research at vast cost have long been justified as part of it, as has been our declared will to use nuclear forces in need (first use). Although the strategy has apparently worked there is growing scepticism about its continuing credibility and of the official will to come to terms with this problem.

The scepticism is manifest in the vastly expanding anti-war movements in America and Europe; movements which embrace the legal and medical professions, the churches, even sections of the Conservative Party and members of the military establishment, as well as CND and the Greenham Common women.

But even more significant, the anti-war movements also embrace the physics community, the very people responsible for unleashing the power of which the world now stands in fear. The responsibility has thus also fallen on that community to educate the people and alert them to the full and irrevocable consequences of even a supposedly limited nuclear war, as well as to the reality of that abstraction, "trend towards war".

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WEATHERILL,
Wylye Head,
Kilmington,
Warminster, Wiltshire.

## Cable TV standards

*From Mr Barry Askew*

Sir, The cablevision industry, in front of which Mr Richard Hoggart is so vigorously waving his red flag (feature, March 29), is unrecognizable to those of us actually applying for franchises. Our consortium, for example, is entirely British and composed of companies which are household names in Britain and of leading local people. We quite voluntarily accept the need for high standards – moral and professional – in our programmes and we are already planning a very large local and community element in them.

Those of us who have worked in British television for two decades are particularly anxious that its high standards should apply to this aspect of our programming. We shall certainly buy as much good British material as is available, but for the foreseeable future this will fall short of our programme requirements and is likely to be more costly than marginal cost purchases from abroad.

Mr Hoggart neglects one vital and distinctive ingredient of cable which makes it a more effective and more responsive medium for social and individual improvement than broadcasting – the inter-active channels. It is these, rather than wall-to-wall *Dallas* that will become the dominant feature of cable in due course.

But all these willingly accepted commitments severely restrict the return on capital on our investment, as does our commitment to the more sophisticated technology available. Cable franchises are certainly *not* licences to print money and only a long franchise will enable us to make a modest and reasonable return.

Limits such as Mr Hoggart proposes would kill the private cable industry very quickly – which may be his intention, of course. What we understand to be the Government's intention to link franchise length to technological sophistication strikes us as very reasonable, given that the time span envisaged is at least from 10 to 20 years.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY ASKEW,
Managing Director,
Cable North West Ltd,
c/o 11/12 Theatre Street,
Preston,
Lancashire.
March 30.

## Building reliability

*From Mr G. Graham*

Sir, Charles McKean (*Spectrum*, March 28) did not mention that the record for reliability in private-sector house building is much better than in other parts of the construction industry. Independent actuaries confirm that major structural defects are down 50 per cent from comparable levels in 1974.

This is because of the National House-Building Council's improved minimum requirements, its "Pride in the Job" campaign and other factors.

I write only because it is discouraging for an industry which has done much to improve its standards not to have its efforts recognised.

Yours faithfully,
G. GRAHAM,
London Director,
National House-Building Council,
58 Portland Place, W1.

## Poland and the West

*From Mr S. Janicki*

Sir, Mr Hatt (March 21) listed for us the territories which became victims of Soviet invasions and subsequent occupation. The Soviet task was made easier by a powerful ally of theirs during the second world war.

Although the United States attempts nowadays to lead a crusade against the Soviet Union, it was President Roosevelt who actually created the conditions favourable for Soviet communism which was able to expand and grow to its present strength on the basis of United States support and material assistance during the last war. To pacify Stalin the Americans allowed the Soviet Union to invade and occupy the territories of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, some of the German territories now called "East Germany" and, of course, Poland whose people were betrayed in every sense of the word.

It was because of the German invasion of Poland that the second world war began. Great Britain, France and Poland had a pact of mutual assistance. In case of invasion by any European power against any of the three signatories the other two had an obligation to commence hostilities against the aggressor and reinstate the political and physical status quo which existed before the invasion.

Poland was attacked by the Germans on September 1, 1939 and by the Soviet Union from the other side about a week later. The obligations of the signatories were never carried out. At the crucial moment General Sikorski was killed, the massive pressure from the United States proved to be irresistible and the Soviet Union was allowed to occupy more than half of Central Europe. The reasons for this, as seen from the American side, merit a serious study.

On May 8, 1945, I was in Paris. The armistice was just signed and I saw tens of thousands of people celebrating the "victory", crying from joy, thanking God and their leaders for the regained freedom. The celebrations were, of course, held all over the western world.

On that day my hope and the belief in a future better world – a precious conviction I held throughout the war, even when I was very close to death in the German labour camps – on that day my hope died and I felt the shattering experience of absolute hopelessness, injustice and rejection: a feeling of being buried alive while nobody cared, although everybody was aware of the fact. In short, another "Munich" on a monstrous scale.

Yours faithfully,
S. JANICKI,
12 Lawrence Road, SE25.
March 22.

## Pressure in favour of refugees

*From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Bromley, Beckenham (Conservative)*

Sir, My friend, Lord Elton, put the Government's side of the case for the deportation of Mr Stancu Papusoiu as clearly as possible in the House of Lords on March 29 when he said:

To put it at its plainest, if we waived our immigration rules for everyone who felt that he would be better off here than he would at home we would very rapidly find ourselves hosts to enormous numbers of people from all over the globe. That would be folly, and nobody is suggesting it. What would be equally impracticable – and highly invidious as well – would be to indulge in that sort of hospitality but to reserve it to people who lived in only one part of the world. ... To regard every person who comes here from an East European country as a political refugee would be a serious matter which would affect all our immigration policy.

But, as you said in your leading article (March 19): "Many East Europeans are moved by a mixture of motive to emigrate from their gloomy countries, where food and consumer goods are often as scarce as civil liberty." This problem is not, of course, confined to Eastern Europe. In recent years, British troops under successive governments have spent much time pushing illegal immigrants back into Communist China from Hongkong.

Non-Communist regimes can also, of course, provide a diet of poverty and repression for their unfortunate citizens. I can understand only too easily the dread that a number of Iranians living in my constituency have felt about the fate that awaits them if they are forced to return to their own country, so long as it is ruled by the erratic and bloodthirsty Khomeini regime. In recent weeks, two visitors from Commonwealth countries have asked to stay in my constituency because of the oppressive conduct of their own governments.

Most West European nations with humane laws are faced with similar problems and there is a danger that any government which is notably relaxed in its interpretation of the international rules will attract quasi-refugees from all over western Europe.

In 1979, when tens of thousands of South Vietnamese were fleeing from the usual combination of poverty and repression, I tried to persuade the Brazilian Government to accept a substantial number of these Boat People. Brazil is one of the few countries in the world that has empty land and an appropriate climate. The Brazilian Government did not respond.

Brazil is now heavily in debt to the Western banking system and requires regular transfusions of very large sums of Western money to survive financially. Many other South American countries are in a similar position. A quiet word behind the scenes during the regular rounds of financial negotiations ought to produce an alternative haven for many of the unfortunate people who escape to the West but who do not really qualify for political asylum.

After World War II a number of South American countries found that they had given shelter to many men who were subsequently accused of war crimes. It would be appropriate if some of the South American countries could now be persuaded to open their doors to the victims of oppression.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons.
March 31.

*From Mr Jeremy McBride*

Sir, In justifying the expulsion of Mr Papusoiu, any importance attached to his illegal entry into this country is misplaced. Article 31 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees makes it abundantly clear that penalties should not be imposed on refugees "on account of their illegal entry or presence ... provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence".

The non-availability of travel documents could well be "good cause" for an illegal entry and although rule 73 of the Immigration Rules (which deals with the admission of refugees) is drafted in a way that assumes legal entry by someone seeking refugee status, this is no excuse for a breach of this country's international obligations.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY McBRIDE,
Lecturer in Law,
The University of Birmingham,
Faculty of Law,
Birmingham.
March 31.

## Nostell Priory painting

*From Lady Mark Fitzalan Howard*

Sir, Had Mr Jack Leslau (Spectrum, March 25) spent less time in the realms of fantasy, and more time studying other sixteenth century paintings, he might not have proffered his thesis on the covert rebus in the Nostell Priory "Holbein" with such enthusiasm.

He deduces that Elizabeth Dauncey was bearing an illegitimate child because she is portrayed with only one glove (*elle manque le père*). In fact, however, the wearing or carrying of one glove by either sex was a conspicuous mark of rank and dignity, as numerous portraits of the Tudor period illustrate, including several of Henry VIII and the symbolic "Ditchley" painting of Elizabeth I by Marcus Gheeraerts.

The carpet on the sideboard was not a cover-up as he suggests. Carpets, whether knotted-pile ones of Turkish origin, or English embroidered ones, were rarely seen on floors, even in the most affluent houses; their usual place was on tables or the tops of cupboards, hence their long, narrow shapes. The famous painting in the National Portrait Gallery of the Somerset House conference of 1604 shows the way such table carpets were used.

Towards the middle of the sixteenth century gardens, no longer confined behind monastic walls, became more prevalent. Although botany was of growing interest as new species began reaching Europe from the Middle East, flowers which we take for granted today were rare novelties in Tudor times, and consequently not necessarily represented accurately in paintings. (For example in the Rowland Lockey picture of Sir Thomas More and his descendants, in the National Portrait Gallery, the artist has painted the Madonna lilies with five petals instead of six.) There is therefore no covert rebus to be found in the purple flag iris or peonies, as Mr Leslau claims; nor indeed is there any symbolic significance in the other aspects of the Nostell Priory painting to which he draws attention.

Most scholars anyway agree that the subject of Mr Leslau's imaginative thesis is not the original picture by Hans Holbein the Younger, but a later copy, based on Holbein's pen and ink drawing, c1527, now in the Basle Museum.

Yours etc,
JACYNTH FITZALAN HOWARD,
13 Campden Hill Square, W8.
March 26.

## Death of Joan

*From Mrs Fabienne Smith*

Sir, Your report on Joan of Arc in today's *Times* (March 29) does not mention that Professor de Sermoise is a descendant of the French knight, Robert des Armois, Joan is supposed to have married. The similarity in surnames is obvious. I am not saying what he suggests cannot be true. I hope more of the details are published for us all to examine.

Professor de Sermoise has been developing this theory a lot longer than six years. An account of it, with a photograph showing a striking likeness between Robert and the Professor, appeared in *The Sunday Times* for November 26, 1967.

Yours sincerely,
FABIENNE SMITH,
55 Manor Place,
Edinburgh.

## Purpose of medicine

*From Mr Rory Coonan*

Sir, I wonder whether your columnist, Roger Scruton (March 29), having seen today's photograph of an apparently fit and contented Mr Keith Castle, still alive and kicking three years after receiving a new heart, then had the heart to turn the page and re-read his own words: "How easy it proves to persuade a doctor that the shrine of the dead body should be violated for the sake of a few months of uncertain persistence in the living."

Mr Castle has cheated death, and good luck to him as long as it lasts, but to suggest that such surgical procedures indicate a desire for "final victory" over death is to read more than is necessary into a natural desire to put it off for a while.

Yours etc,
RORY COONAN,
4 Morpeth Mansions,
Morpeth Terrace, SW1.
March 29.

## Taking 'The Times'

*From the Reverend Robin J. Ray*

Sir, The top people will always be able to afford the cost of the best newspaper but not all are able to complete *The Times* crossword.

Could it be that Mr West (March 28) and Mr Plowright (March 30) had completed theirs? In which case anyone unscrupulous enough to steal another man's newspaper can just as easily boast that the finished crossword is all his own work.

Yours etc,
ROBIN J. RAY,
Dilton Marsh Vicarage,
Westbury,
Wiltshire.
March 30.

## Wave of respect

*From Mr Benjamin Hughes*

Sir, Last week in Hyde Park I saw a police constable wave to a mounted chief inspector. Can I humbly ask what has happened to the formal salute?

Yours faithfully,
BENJAMIN HUGHES,
6 Palgrave Road, W12.
March 29.




# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 5: By command of The Queen the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) called upon The Sultan of Oman in London this afternoon and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Majesty on his arrival in this Country.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

April 5: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of The Samaritans, this morning visited the Samaritan Centre at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a service for the Order of the Garter in St George's Chapel, Windsor, on June 13.

Lord Frederick Windsor, son of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, is four today.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception held at the Intercontinental Hotel, London, on June 6 in aid of the British-American Arts Association, on the occassion of the "Bond Street Salutes Fifth Avenue" celebration to mark the twinning of the two streets.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Herbert Howells, CH, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 5 pm on Friday, June 3, 1983. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets from the Registrar, the Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by not later than Friday, May 20. Tickets will be posted on Friday, May 27.

A memorial service for Mr Lanning Roper will be held on Thursday, April 21, at noon at St Mary's church, Paddington Green, W2.

## Birthdays today

Miss Joan Carlyle, 52; Mr Bernard Carter, 63; the Right Rev Dr L. M. Charles-Edwards, 81; Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, 73; Mr Julian Faber, 66; Mr Willis Hall, 54; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hughes Hallett, 85; Dr David Ingram, 56; Sir Philip Moore, 62; Miss Felicity Palmer, 39; Lord Newton, 68; the Duke of Northumberland, 69; the Rev Ian Paisley, MP, 57; Mr André Previn, 54; Lord Winterbottom, 70; the Most Rev Dr Frank Woods, 76.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Dr P. J. Daly and Miss P. W. N. Guest**
The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mrs Babs Daly, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and the late Dr John Daly, and Pamela, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Guest, of Moseley, Birmingham.

**Mr M. J. Graham-Stewart and Miss F. C. Pigot**
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Graham-Stewart, and Fenella, younger daughter of Mr R. K. Pigot and Mrs J. R. Harrison.

**Mr J. P. J. Hawkins and Miss S. J. Ainslie**
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs John Hawkins, and Serena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Ainslie, of Mildenhall, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

**Mr L. Hoey and Miss K. Walton**
The engagement is announced between Laurence, son of Mr and Mrs B. A. Hoey, of Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, and Kay, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. Walton, of Cumbria.

**Mr J. M. Edmondson and Miss A. I. Martin**
The engagement is announced between John Michael, son of Mr and Mrs John A. Edmondson, of St Margaret's Bay, Kent, and Anne Isobel, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack R. F. Martin, of Milngavie, Glasgow.

**Mr M. Gelb and Miss A. Hobdell**
The marriage has been arranged and will take place on April 9 in Houston, Texas, between Morris, son of Mr and Mrs A. Gelb, of New York, and Amanda, daughter of the late Mr Harry Hobdell and of Mrs Valentine Hobdell, formerly of Mount Street, Mayfair, London.

**Dr R. J. Meara and Dr A. M. Garrett**
The engagement is announced between Jolyon, only son of Dr and Mrs R. H. Meara, of London, SW1, and Anna, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs M. J. Garrett, of Gayton, Wirral.

**Mr W. M. Walker and Miss G. Smith**
The engagement is announced between William Macfarlane, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. W. Walker, of Limpsfield, Surrey, and Gillian, youngest daughter of Mrs H. V. Smith, of Brampton, Yorkshire, and the late Mr Smith.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Wilfrid Lockwood, aged 44, until recently in charge of the oriental department in Cambridge University Library, to be director of the Chester Beatty Library and Gallery of Oriental Art in succession to Dr Patrick Henchy.
Mr David Waine, aged 38, BBC South-west television manager, to be head of BBC network production centre, Pebble Mill.

## St Ronan's School

St Ronan's School, Hawkhurst, Kent, founded at Worthing, celebrates its centenary on July 16 and looks forward to seeing old boys and friends from 11 o'clock.

## Moira House

The following Ingham Scholarship Awards for 1983 have been announced:
Senior scholarships: Katherine Squire, Ursuline High School, Ilford; [illegible] Macleod, St Bede's, Eastbourne. [illegible] Madeleine [illegible] Moira House; [illegible] Amanda Lockwood, [illegible] Moira House; Jacqueline [illegible], Moira House.

## Church news

Appointments
Church in Wales

**Diocese of Bangor**
The Rev Chancellor Elwyn Roberts, Rector of Llandudno, to be Archdeacon of Merioneth.
Canon Meurig Foulkes, Rector of Llandegfan with Beaumaris with Llanfaes with Llangoed with Penmon with Llanfihangel Dinsylwy, to be Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral.
Canon R D Jones, Vicar of Conwy with Gyffin, to be Canon Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral.
Canon J F W Jones, Vicar of Llandrygarn with Bodwrog with Heneglwys with Trewalchmai, to be cursal canon of Bangor Cathedral.
The Rev B C Morgan, Warden of Church Hostel, to be canon of Bangor Cathedral.
The Rev William Roberts, Rector of Machynlleth with Llanwrin, to be canon of Bangor Cathedral.

**Scottish Episcopal Church**
Diocese of Aberdeen
The Rev W D Wightman, Vicar of St John's, Cullingworth, diocese of Bradford, to be Rector of St Peter's, Peterhead.



Into gear: Kevin Knight, Matthew Kenny, Gerald May and Derek Palmer being cheered by Ken Potter as they all registered in Covent Garden yesterday for the eighth London to Brighton Bike Ride on June 26. They will be raising funds for the British Heart Foundation. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

# OBITUARY

## PROFESSOR H. H. SCULLARD

### Distinguished ancient historian

Professor Howard Hayes Scullard, the distinguished ancient historian, died in London on March 31 at the age of 80.

He was born in Bedford on February 9, 1903, the only son of Herbert H. Scullard, then a Congregational minister in that town. When he was about four, his father moved to become Professor at New College, London, a training college for Congregational ministers, and the family settled in Hendon. Scullard went to Highgate School and St John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a first in Part II of the Classical Tripos in 1926 and the Thirlwall Prize.

He began his career with a period of nine years as classical tutor at his father's college. But after that he spent all his career at King's College, London, first as Reader and then from 1959 as Professor of Ancient History. He was elected a Fellow in 1970. This long service was typical of the man; for quiet devotion to his subject kept him as a long-serving contributor to an institution or society rather than an instigator of change.

Elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1955 and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1958, he served as Acting Director of the Institute of Classical Studies in London in 1964 and was for many years a Vice-President of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. In the activities of all these bodies, as of King's College, he exercised an unassuming but lasting influence, which continued after his retirement in 1970 until his last illness.

Scullard had a voluminous scholarly output. His most significant work was perhaps his *Roman Politics 220-150 BC* (1951), even if, as is inevitable, the subject has moved on since then, and the model of Roman political life offered there now seems over-schematised. An almost uninterrupted series of articles and reviews kept Scullard's name to the fore as that of a sober historian of the Roman Republic in the tradition of Last.

Indeed, he was one of the earliest to be invited to the then exclusive weekend meetings initiated by Hugh Last and Norman Baynes at a point designated as equidistant from Oxford, Cambridge and London. The fact that the "Baynes Weekend", of which Scullard often liked to speak, admitted women a decade ago, has recently moved to the provinces and now incorporates lectures instead of ceremonial walks round the cricket pitch or the Wellingborough zoo indicates something of the generational change that has taken place in British ancient history.

But there are many who will know Howard Scullard in what seems a rather different capacity. As early as 1933 he published the first edition of his *History of the Roman World from 753 to 146 BC*, and this marked the opening of a remarkable career as the author and editor of serious and scholarly text books and works on ancient history for the wider reader, including the student. Pride of place must go to *From the Gracchi to Nero* (1959), a handbook not only for the student, but also for the teacher.

As joint editor and major contributor to the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (1949, second edition 1970) and since 1967 as editor of the Thames and Hudson series *Aspects of Greek and Roman Life* (some 40 volumes to date, including four by himself) Scullard also showed editorial flair, encouraging others to produce useful and sometimes unexpected work. One of his most characteristic features was his indefatigable industry, and especially the way in which he had his text books constantly brought up to date.

It was typical of Scullard that out of *pietas* he preferred to revise M. Cary's *History of Rome* (1975) and only partly rewrite it rather than publish his own entirely new version (which might have been thought preferable). With these various works, constantly revised and reliably and fully annotated (and they are by no means all), Scullard made a name in wider circles than universities. More important, he did a remarkable service to the subject which few others would have had the energy or the persistence to emulate.

This editorial activity also allowed him the scope to extend himself outside the mainstream: two of his own contributions to his series are on elephants (*The Elephant in the Greek and Roman World*, 1974), the product of a long-standing interest in Hannibal, and on Roman festivals (*Festivals and Ceremonies of the Roman Republic*, 1981).

Scullard was writing until shortly before his death, and was glad that having been too junior to contribute to the *Cambridge Ancient History* when it first appeared, he would have a hand in the second edition now in progress. Too modest to turn himself into a showy teacher or lecturer, his main influence was that of his writings and, not least, of his editorial work. He was an unassuming man who gave the impression that he was never fully aware of his own worth.

In his youth he had been a keen tennis player, and remained almost to the end an enthusiastic golfer. His overriding passion, however, was Roman history and he would risk getting a new car bogged down in mud to visit some Etruscan site.

## MR GEORGE SCHWARTZ

Mr George Schwartz, who died on April 2 at the age of 92 was an economist and journalist who wrote for *The Sunday Times* for 27 years, from 1944 as the paper's Deputy City Editor and from 1961 to 1971 as its economics columnist. He was also, from 1944 to 1961 Economics Adviser to Kemsley Newspapers.

George Leopold Schwartz was born in 1891. He went to St Paul's Training College, Cheltenham and became an LCC teacher just before the 1914-18 War. It was at this time that he became interested in economic problems. He attended lectures at the London School of Economics.

He served in the army during the 1914-18 War after which he graduated in economics and became a lecturer at the LSE. At the end of the Second World War came the move into journalism that was to make him a well-known national figure.

He became Deputy City Editor of *The Sunday Times* and Economic Adviser to the Kemsley Newspapers and between 1945 and 1954 he combined this with the editorship of *The Bankers' Magazine*.

At that time the fortunes of *The Bankers' Magazine* were running low. The war years had seen a marked fall in circulation. A strong personality was needed to make the magazine recover lost ground. This Schwartz provided in full measure. When he ceased to be editor in 1954, its circulation had risen to the highest level for a generation.

As an editor Schwartz was not a meticulous, pernickety rewriter. His own style was so individualistic that he did not interfere with those of his contributors. If he felt any changes were necessary, the article was sent back to the author and not rehashed in the office.

Well before his formal entry into journalism he had written a number of pamphlets and contributed articles to technical journals. In his *Who's Who* entry, George Schwartz described his recreation as "detesting government". That summed up his economic philosophy. He was no anarchist but an intense believer in political and economic freedom for the individual. To the defence of that freedom he devoted a wit and a style, sometimes sardonic, never angry, which were savoured by many readers, unversed in the technicality of economics.

Much of his success lay in [his] genius for metaphor and [...] able with which he elabor[ated] his arguments. When, [for] example, the late Archbi[shop] Temple said that "The capi[talist] system is not only sordi[d but] doesn't even work." Ge[orge] Schwartz asked His G[race] whether he had ever refle[cted] on the complicated processe[s by] which curates and layme[n] obtained their early morn[ing] cup of tea. Allegations of cha[os], said Schwartz, "do not eman[ate] appositely from episcopal pal[ac]es which have had the m[ilk] delivered daily on the doors[teps] for centuries and into which [...] necessaries and minor luxur[ies] consonant with plain living a[nd] high thinking have flow[ed] uninterruptedly as a result [of] 'uncoordinated and planl[ess] human effort'".

Schwartz never subscribed [to] the view that economics was [a] dismal science. Its contents, [he] said, did not justify th[at] appellation – nor should i[ts] presentation. In all he broug[ht] to a wide circle of readers [an] education in the realities [of] economics, and at the sa[me] time entertainment – a comb[i]nation seldom achieved [by] dabblers in the science.

George Schwartz marri[ed] Rhoda Lomax in 1927. She di[ed] in 1966.

## MR STEPHEN MURRAY

Mr Stephen Murray, the actor, who has died, aged 70, had an uncommonly diverse experience in the classical theatre, as well as in television and on radio.

Always an intellectual player, lean and intense, he was highly strung, with a searching sensibility. In his early days, he worked fruitfully for Sir Barry Jackson's Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and at the Malvern Festival; and in that same decade, the 1930s, he appeared at the Old Vic and with the Westminster Theatre when its productions, under Michael MacOwan's directorship, were some of the most intelligently exciting on London.

Murray had a constant freshness of approach and a voice, unusually flexible, which would be familiar on radio, where he gave several thousand performances, ranging between the major classical parts and the serial *The Navy Lark*.

It was unfortunate that his last great Shakespearian chance in London should have been Lear in an unlucky Old Vic revival; but he did some fine things later, particularly his last demanding stage part, the idealistic Prime Minister in Shaw's *On the Rocks* at the Mermaid, which he had acted 30 years before. He had long been a Shavian.

Born in Lincolnshire, on September 6, 1912, and educated at Brentwood and The Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, he made his debut 50 years ago in the 1933 *Much Ado about Nothing* at Stratford-upon-Avon, the present theatre's second season and one of the last under Bridges-Adams's direction. His first London appearance that autumn was with Cyril Maude in a transient comedy.

He then had important years with the Birmingham company, both at the Malvern Festival, where he acted in three consecutive seasons, and in Birmingham itself. In Malvern, he had leading parts in Shaw's *The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles* and *Misalliance* (1935). And *On the Rocks* (1936). At Birmingham, in 1935, he played Hamlet in modern dress, the second production of the type Barry Jackson had sponsored.

There followed six valuable months (1936-37) with the Westminster company in London, including Walter in Granville Barker's *Waste*. He went on to Othello at the People's Palace and then, during 1937-38, to seven parts at the Old Vic during Tyrone Guthrie's regime, among them the Duke in *Measure for Measure* and Sicinius, one of the tribunes of the people, in *Coriolanus*. Back at the Westminster, 1938-40, he was Thersites in the modern dress *Troilus and Cressida*, as well as appearing in *Marco Millions* and as Sir Patrick in Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*, Undershaft in *Major Barbara* and Lincoln in Drinkwater's play.

Joining the army in 1941, he was commissioned three years later; in the same year (1944), he created Sergeant Ben Joseph in Priestley's *Desert Highway* at The Playhouse. After demobilization in 1946 and a spell in films and radio, he turned to direction – including the now historic first performances of John Whiting's *Saint's Day* at The Arts – and also toured Europe as Lear, which he performed later at The Vic in a revival much criticized.

From other work of all kinds, we can name Erno in Robert Ardrey's effective but short-lived drama of the Hungarian Revolution, *Shadow of Heroes* (Piccadilly, 1958); the father in *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, where he succeeded Ralph Richardson at the Mayfair; George in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (his favourite part) in an Edinburgh revival (1965); Sir Peter Teazle in the Stratford, Ontario, *School for Scandal* (1970); and the Prime Minister in *On the Rocks* at the Mermaid (1975).

He made several hundred television appearances, from Macbeth and Svengali to serials; and on radio, he was one of the best known voices.

## WALTER REISCH

Walter Reisch, a prolific writer for the cinema and an occasional director, has died in the United States aged 79.

He was born in Vienna on May 23, 1903, entered the film industry as an assistant to Alexander Korda, and wrote his first screenplays while still in his teens. In 1927 he switched to the German cinema, but went back to Austria when the Nazis came to power six years later. In the mid-1930s he worked briefly in Britain before deciding to pursue his career in Hollywood.

His many American films, written either alone or in collaboration, included *Ninotchka*, with Greta Garbo, *Lady Hamilton*, with Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, *Gaslight*, *Song of Scheherazade*, a biography of Rimsky-Korsakov, which he also directed, and *Niagara*, with Marilyn Monroe. In 1953 he shared an Oscar for the screenplay of *Titanic*.

He returned to Germany in the 1950s, where he directed two films, but resumed his Hollywood career with *Teenage Rebel*, the first picture in black and white cinemascope, and *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*.

## REV MURDO MacRITCHIE

The Rev Murdo MacRitchie, a former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland and Minister of Stornoway Free Church for the past 17 years, has died after a long illness. He was 63.

He became the first minister of the Detroit Free Church in 1952 and remained there for 15 years before being called to Stornoway Free Church.

He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1979, during which year he made a six week tour of the Free Church Mission Fields in South Africa.

# Reprieved Quantock ponies return

The first of the Quantock ponies yesterday returned to run free on their Somerset hills near Taunton.

A herd of more than 60 wild ponies has grazed the Quantock uplands from the beginning of April for the past 60 summers, but this year most of the herd was threatened with slaughter as a £56,000 fencing plan was on the point of being shelved through lack of money.

But public response to the ponies plight raised about £13,000 and further support from the county council and other grants means work on the protection scheme will start soon.

The scheme involves building eight cattle grids and one mile of fencing along the busy A39. The work is necessary as more and more ponies have become involved in road accidents.

Mr Michael Rutt, secretary of the Quantock Breeders' Association, yesterday returned seven of his ponies to the hills.

"We are all very pleased that the ponies can go back now, thanks to the generosity of the public. It would have seemed strange not to have had ponies on the hills", he said.

Twelve owners allow their ponies to graze on the hills. They claim they have lost money regularly in the last five years but say they want the herd to run free to enhance the area's beauty.

All the ponies are expected to be returned to the hills within the next few days.

# Action against farm gangmasters urged

Farmworkers' leaders are to urge the Government to take action to curb the activities of gangmasters who hire seasonal workers for farmers.

Miss Joan Maynard, Labour MP for Sheffield, Brightside, who is sponsored by the agricultural workers' union, said yesterday: "Any unscrupulous person can set up as a gangmaster, and with high unemployment he is able to intimidate members of the work force, who desperately need to bring some form of income into the home.

"The result is that there is widespread abuse of agreed agricultural wages and there is no security of employment. The system is encouraging farmers to get rid of their regular labour and to bring in gangs instead, so the farmers are paying less an hour in wages, no sick pay, no insurance and no holiday pay."

A deputation of farmworkers and union leaders is to lobby the Ministry of Agriculture for stricter controls over the activities of the gangmasters.

Miss Maynard and Mr Richard Body, Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, have called for a licencing system.

The trouble is worst in Lincolnshire and the Fens, according to the Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers. Seasonal workers are brought in and paid £1.60 an hour compared with the £1.89 that a full-time worker would receive.

"The farmers are doing very nicely out of the arrangement", Miss Maynard said.

The union wants all gangmasters to be licensed on a six-month basis. Licences should be issued by magistrates with a substantial fee to "deter the fly-by-night boys becoming gangmasters".

# Plastic ice rink saves day for skaters

Ice-skating amateurs with championship aspirations took their first hesitant slides into the sport yesterday – on a portable plastic rink.

Overwhelmed with demands for an ice rink after the recent world championship success of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council turned to a novel "mock ice" solution.

At a cost of £250 a day, it has hired a 2,000 sq ft rink made up of inter-locking, two-ft squares of closely packed white plastic bristles.

Part of the sports hall at Horwich leisure centre was yesterday commandeered as a temporary rink for a day's experiment, and more than 300 novices arrived to test the surface.

The rink takes two hours to lay and once down is covered with a lubricant to help the skates glide more easily.

The council will decide soon whether the portable rink will stay as a permanent attraction, being taken to each of its five leisure centres in rotation.

Mr Sheldon Phillips, the Horwich leisure centre manager, said yesterday: "Although it has all the qualities of a normal ice rink, it is neither wet nor cold . . . and it doesn't hurt half as much when you fall on your bottom."

# Britain in Bloom in urgent need of sponsor

By Tony Samstag

The annual Britain in Bloom campaign could wither and die in this its twentieth year unless a commercial sponsor can be found, the British Tourist Authority (BTA) said yesterday.

Mr Kevin Moloney, of the BTA, said the authority was appealing for a donation of about £12,000 to cover its part in organizing the national and international competitions that in recent years have attracted 500 entries and won Britain six prizes in the finals of the European Entente Florale.

In announcing budget cuts of £1.6m last month, Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, also suggested Britain in Bloom as one area where the BTA should save, Mr Moloney said.

The campaign to beautify the nation's cities, towns and villages with flowers, trees and shrubs was based originally on General De Gaulle's successful *Fleurir la France* movement in the early 1960s.

# Homeless will test solar-heated houses

Two homeless families will help to pioneer an advanced solar heating system. They will move into new four-bedroom houses at Peterborough, which have been equipped with computer-controlled solar panels fitted to the roof and walls.

Scientists will monitor the domestic trial of the equipment for 12 months. The two families will be chosen by Peterborough Development Corporation from its housing waiting list. The experiment is being funded by an EEC agency.

## Dinner

Bakers' Company
Mr David Goble, Master of the Bakers' Company, presided at a dinner held at Bakers' Hall last night for members of the court, livery and their guests. The speakers were Mr Alan Campbell-Johnson and Mr F. J. Bentley. The guests included the Masters and Clerks of the Dyers', Barbers' and Wax Chandlers' companies.

## University news

Kent
Grant
Leverhulme Trust: £60,650 to fund a research and teaching fellowship in biotechnology over five years.

# £11,340 for dinner service

Christie's sale of English and nineteenth-century European ceramics yesterday included a Royal Copenhagen *flora danica* part dinner service, of about 1923, which made £11,340 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000). It is painted in colours with specimen flower-sprays named on the reverses.

The sale totalled £154,197, with 15 per cent unsold, the biggest contributor being a previously unrecorded Bristol figure, of 1750, of Lu Tung-pin, the bearded Chinese Immortal, from Benjamin Lund's factory, which failed to find a buyer at £9,500.

In contrast, prices for glass were particularly buoyant, with only minor examples left unsold. Among the more expensive items Delomosne, the London dealer, paid £6,480 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) for a Newcastle enamelled goblet by William Beilby, of about 1765, the funnel bowl decorated in colours.

Lameris, the Dutch dealer, paid £3,456 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) for a stipple-engraved, armorial, facet-stemmed wine glass by David Wolff, of about 1790. The bowl is stippled with the arms of William V, Prince of Orange, and of his wife.

Archaeology

# Canterbury as a ghost town

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Recent excavations in Canterbury have suggested that the city was effectively abandoned after the end of the Roman period, and that a ruined "ghost town" was resettled in the Dark Ages. This new town became the ecclesiastical city of St Augustine, and eventually the seat of the Primate of All England.

Large-scale redevelopment within the ancient city between 1978 and last autumn allowed a wide area, known as the Marlowe group of sites, to be examined by archaeologists from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. "These have been the largest excavations ever carried out in Canterbury", Mr Tim Tatton-Brown, the trust's director, said. "The results they have achieved, particularly for the early Saxon period in the seventh century AD, have been of very great importance."

Earlier work by Professor Sheppard Frere had located parts of sunken huts called *grubenhäuser*, buildings dug partly into the ground and typical of the Saxon settlement of England. Their presence had suggested the possibility of continuity of occupation of the Marlowe area of Canterbury from the Roman period onwards, through the Dark Age of the sixth century. Since that period is the least well documented of any in the last two millennia, but also the age when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes migrated across the North Sea and transformed Roman Britain into Anglo-Saxon England, such a possibility was of great interest.

It was especially important because of the position of Canterbury, in the area closest to the Continent, and one which both archaeological evidence and the writings of Bede suggest was one of the most advanced and powerful areas in the land. The city itself had been the Roman cantonal capital, and was later the *cathedra* of the first post-Roman Bishop in England.

Roman Canterbury had been a walled city with a regular grid of streets inside, and with rectangular buildings ranged along the roads. "There was a high standard of public life, with baths, sewers and so on", Mr Tatton-Brown said, "but towards the end of the Roman period standards dropped. The sewers silted up and timber buildings were constructed across some of the streets. By the early fifth century the monetary economy had ceased to exist and the protection of the Roman army had gone.

"The excavations suggest, however, that life went on for several decades at least, and the discovery of a remarkable Visigothic *tremiss* minted in gold in southern Gaul in AD 455-475, in the final levels of one site excavated in late 1982, shows that some form of 'urban' life continued until nearly the end of the fifth century."

The abandonment which followed lacked fire and slaughter; buildings were simply left empty and allowed to fall down, and a dark soil, presumably a humus resulting from plant growth, built up inside them. The disguise of the Roman street system corroborates this evidence for abandonment. By the early sixth century the walled city was a ghost town.

Towards the end of the century, and into the seventh century, numbers of *grubenhäuser* were erected on the Marlowe site, mainly in the open areas between the Roman ruins and in some cases, over the streets. The earliest consisted of just a ring of posts around a slight hollow, but later ones had six substantial posts forming the frame.

Within them were found the remnants of spinning and weaving equipment, including spindle-whorls and loom weights, and odd bits of personal jewelry such as buckles and brooches, most of which can be dated to the sixth or seventh centuries.

"All of this indicates that on the eastern area of the city at least, where nearly 40 huts have been found, that there was a sudden repopulation", Mr Tatton-Brown said. "The question that now has to be answered is whether this was before or after the arrival of St Augustine in Canterbury in AD 597". One crucial result of such information would be to demonstrate how far the English town derives from the Roman city.





هكذا من الأصل

# CYPRUS

**"The Turkish army may in years to come withdraw from northern Cyprus . . . but Rauf Denktash's bluff little Ruritania in the north is going to survive in one form or another." So forecasts Robert Fisk in this Special Report which examines the prospects for a reunited island, and reports from either side of the so-called Attila Line.**

There are times when the Greek Cypriots seem to live in a world of illusion. Fly into Larnaca on Cyprus Airways and you will find a map in the airline magazine which shows the historic sites of the island. Paphos is there, and Nicosia, and so too is Famagusta and Kyrenia. Only when you read the fine print, however, are you told that you cannot actually travel to Famagusta or Kyrenia or Bellapais or Salamis or anywhere else in the Turkish-held area north of the Attila line.

The illusion is fostered in other ways. All over the southern half of Cyprus, road signs point to places that you cannot travel to. In Nicosia, motorists are directed towards Famagusta or the mountain range north of the city despite the fact that for nine years the front lines of two large armies have cut the roads. The Cyprus telephone directory seems to have been produced in a world of make-believe. There are pages and pages of telephone numbers for Kyrenia, Famagusta and other towns in the Turkish-held part of the island. The Greek Cypriots listed in these pages fled – or were killed – almost a decade ago, but the directory still stubbornly insists that their phones are only "temporarily" out of order. After nine years, one has to ask when temporary becomes permanent.

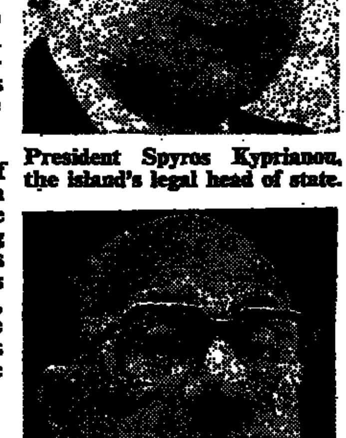
The illusion is both brave and dangerous. That anyone can still believe the island will be reunited in the face of the world's disinterest is something of an achievement. But one day the Greek Cypriots are going to have to agree publicly – as many already do privately – that the Cyprus they once knew is not going to return. The Turkish Army may in years to come withdraw from northern Cyprus but the "Turkish Federated State" – Rauf Denktash's bluff little Ruritania in the north – is going to survive in one form or another.

In a sense, the re-election of President Spyros Kyprianou in February was a mark of the growing sense of reality among Greek Cypriots. Kyprianou's efforts to solve the "Cyprus problem", to re-unify the island, had been lacklustre to say the least. The intercommunal talks held under the auspices of the United Nations had become little more than coffee-and-cake affairs. Kyprianou had promised to awake the world's conscience to the crisis on the island.

But the world grew tired and Kyprianou's two contenders for the presidency – the Rally Party's pro-Western Glafkos Clerides and the Socialist Party's Vassos Lyssarides – claimed that their efforts would have more effect on international opinion. The electorate none the less preferred the hitherto ineffectual but more familiar path of Kyprianou who picked up more than 56 per cent of the vote. And he did so by encouraging the view that the United States had taken Turkey's side in the dispute.

It is a common refrain – perhaps not an unjustified one – but it symbolizes the inherent contradictions in Greek Cypriot politics. Kyprianou, who is scarcely renowned for any radical, leftist sympathies, is supported by the communist Akel Party. Yet Cyprus is in no revolutionary ferment. Its economy is expanding – inflation is declining and the estimated expansion in the economy for 1983 is 4.5 per cent, almost double that of the previous year – and not one of the presidential candidates this year talked of social reform.

The geography of Larnaca and Limassol is being transformed by the tourist industry. In the 14 months up to September last year, hotel capacity expanded by almost 25 per cent, and immigration queues at Larnaca Airport are now filled daily with hundreds of European tourists. Greek Cyprus is turning into another of those wealthy, slightly greedy Mediterranean sunspots. It can take three quarters of an hour to clear customs at Larnaca and the taxi drivers have begun to cheat again, just as they did before the Turkish invasion of 1974. Good times breed bad habits.



President Spyros Kyprianou, the island's legal head of state.



Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, sees two choices – a bi-communal republic, or two republics joined by a non-aggression pact.

Not the least of these is the sprawling, ugly development of the capital, where planners have made little or no attempt to preserve the character of what was an extremely attractive city. Not four years ago, for example, one of the most charming restaurants of Nicosia was Charlie's Bar, a traditional, barbecue-type cafe in an old Ottoman villa near the city centre. One day, the patrons turned up to find bulldozers tearing down the building for an office block. Most of the restaurants in Nicosia now appear to be discoteques and honky-tonk bars catering for the island's ubiquitous United Nations garrison.

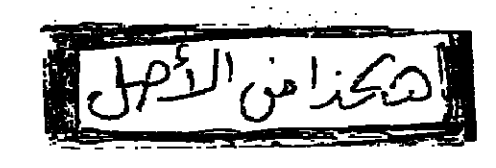
What the Greek Cypriots never seem to consider is the effect that all this conspicuous wealth is likely to have on the possibility of reunifying Cyprus. True, the Turkish Federated State exists, albeit without international recognition. True, Rauf Denktash insists on a constitution which gives Turkish Cypriots real security. He suggests that there are two choices: a bi-communal federal republic or two republics joined by a non-aggression pact. Yet the Greek Cypriots are transforming their society in such a way that the latter may become a social as well as a political necessity.

The Turkish Cypriots may survive on a combination of local industry, funds from Turkey and dubious trans-shipment deals, but there is no evidence that they covet the prosperity of southern Cyprus. Greek Cyprus is represented among the councils of the Third World although the Turkish half of the island is infinitely more Third World in character than the sleek administration in the south. And perhaps the Third World is beginning to realize this. At the non-aligned conference in New Delhi, delegates called for the "immediate withdrawal" of occupation forces from Cyprus whereas the earlier Havana summit had demanded their "immediate and unconditional withdrawal".

With the West ever more enamoured of General Evren's stern regime in Ankara and with Andreas Papandreou's increasingly socialist government in Athens, there appears little hope at present of any progress in the reunification of the island. There are those who believe that Britain, as a guarantor of Cyprus's sovereignty, should play some role in a new initiative. But Britain will first have to decide whether perhaps the Greek and Turkish Cypriots – despite the obligatory rhetoric of their leaders – are not now happier with the status quo.

Life among the rubble along the great Cyprus divide





**CYPRUS**

## ECONOMY – THE NORTH

# A gloomy start to the new year

There is high inflation, flight of capital, no central banking system or monetary management programme, lack of development aid, a deteriorating balance of trade, foreign debts, and low productivity. Saddled with all these problems, the economy of the Turkish-controlled area of Cyprus started 1983 on a gloomy note, after failing completely to reach the goals of its first five-year plan (1977-1982). Its economy ground to a halt in 1981 and achieved a meagre 0.9 per cent growth rate last year – from the planned 7 per cent.

In the face of this stagnation, the administration of Rauf Denktash continues to drag its feet over the implementation of proposed economic stability measures, preferring instead to rely on the established system of free enterprise and placing much of the blame for the slump on the Greek-Cypriot economic embargo.

A part of the community's difficulties stem from inexperience: the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" was proclaimed in 1975, a year after the Turkish army intervention in Cyprus and 12 years after a provisional administration assumed the task of governing the 125,000 Turkish-Cypriot residents of the island in 1963. In 1975 lack of skilled labour was such a problem, says a government official, that "we couldn't even find people to repair lifts." Now they have lift repairmen, but they lack trained white collar workers, especially in finance. "The lack of personnel, coupled with the absence of a central bank," says Ertogrul Güven, director general of State Planning Organization, "have made adequate control of banks impossible."

More problematic is the schizophrenic nature of the community's status. "Are we a bird or a camel?" is the way Turkish-Cypriots describe their dilemma as an autonomous community that has not sought or received international recognition, is still technically a part of the Republic of Cyprus, and is totally dependent on a third party – Turkey – for its survival.

The Cyprus pound remains legal tender here, but since the Turkish Cypriots have no means of earning pounds, the Turkish lira has become their *de facto* currency. This lifeline from Turkey occasionally becomes a noose, for while the Cyprus pound is strong, the lira is subject to constant devaluation and persistent inflation. However, recent economic austerity measures in Turkey have also benefited the Turkish-Cypriots, who managed to reduce their own inflation from an astronomical 123.7 per cent in 1979 to 33.5 per cent in 1982.

This is little consolation to the average Turkish-Cypriot, whose real income declined to under £660 this year. (His Greek counterpart earns nearly five times that amount.) He has to work two days to earn a pair of shoes. Housing is scarce and expensive, as are amenities like telephones (there is a two year wait for one).

The one bright spot in the economy is unemployment – officially only 2.6 per cent, although the real figure may be closer to 10 per cent. This has been achieved at the cost of productivity. The unwieldy civil service is a case in point: 11,000 people, many of them teachers, work for the government (the second largest employer); half of them, says Güven, are superfluous. And 50 per cent of the 17.760m lira 1983 budget will go on their salaries.

The wide disparity between the two economies of Cyprus is especially frustrating for the Turkish-Cypriots. They feel that economic stability has been achieved in the south through development aid which was not shared with the Turkish community and for which, as an unrecognized state, they cannot apply. Aid is badly needed to finance such projects as citrus irrigation ($31.5m) and the purchase of their own commercial airplane ($10m).

Implementation of a 30m ECU (£19m) EEC protocol to Cyprus for 1979-1982 was delayed when the Greek-Cypriots protested that no aid should go to the Turkish community. In the end most of the aid went to the south. Turkish-Cypriot Foreign Minister Kenen Atakol recently went to Brussels, where he told EEC officials that a planned second aid package should go to both sides or to neither.

Turkey has agreed to undertake as much of the development programmes as it can afford, including the first phase of the Morphou irrigation project (which will be completed in June). And it continues to fund more than half of the budget of the Turkish-Cypriot government. This is greatly reduced from 1963, when it provided 90 per cent of the budget; but instead of becoming more self-sufficient, the Turkish-Cypriots are becoming more dependent: from funding a high of 53 per cent of their own budget in 1979, they have sagged to a projected 37 per cent in 1983.

Total aid in 1982 amounted 6,399m lira, most of which Turkey provided. Because of the need to import nearly all consumer goods, the 1982 trade deficit was $80.3m; it was partly offset by tourism revenues, leaving a balance of payments deficit of $42.8m.

Twenty per cent of the gdp and 70 per cent of the export income stem from agriculture, with citrus providing the lion's share. In 1981 160,000 tons were produced, of which 60 per cent was exported (much of it to the UK). Two thirds of the citrus industry is state-owned.

The second-most important source of foreign revenue, tourism, faces similar problems. The number of tourists to northern Cyprus has steadily declined in five years from 112,910 to 87,629 (65,322 from Turkey). The only "positive development", according to Güven, is that the number of European tourists has slowly increased.

Potential tourists face a number of difficulties just getting to northern Cyprus: because Ercan airport is not accepted by the International Air Transport Association, flights must be routed through Turkey. And Greek-Cypriots have applied extreme pressure on travel agents not to book tourists into "illegally owned" hotels (all but one hotel were Greek-Cypriot owned). None the less, gross receipts (3,900m lira) outstripped all exports last year.

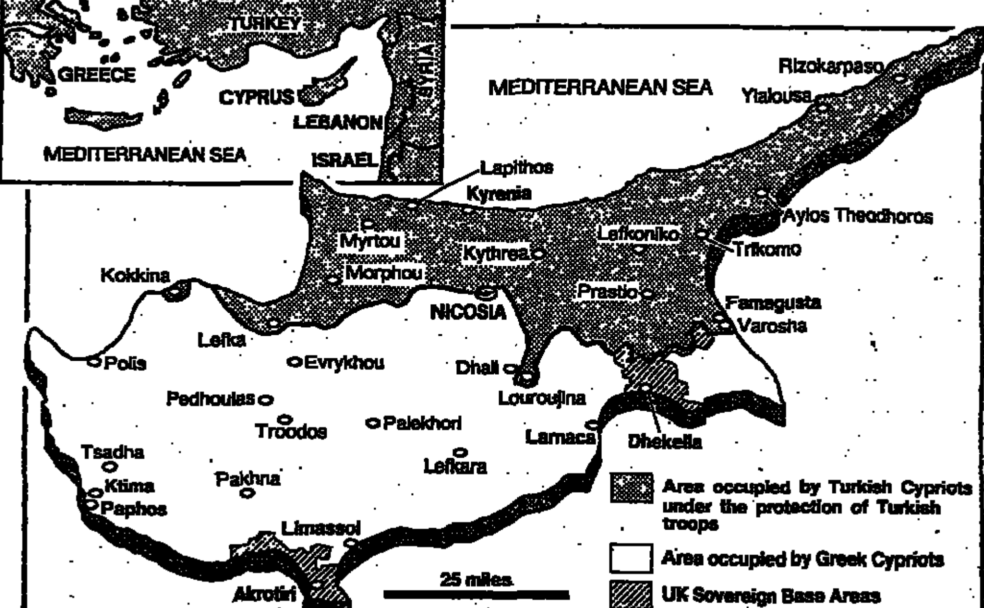
Perhaps the most serious stumbling block to growth is the lack of foreign and domestic capital for investment. Domestic savings are far below expectations (3 per cent of the gdp in 1982) because of an archaic island law limiting interest on savings to 9 per cent; with inflation at 33 per cent and Turkish banks offering rates six times as high, the savings end up in Turkey, effectively "recycling" the aid from Turkey as soon as it arrives and draining the banks. With no central bank (the Argicultural Bank of Turkey has shouldered the role) and large foreign debts, the Turkish-Cypriot government has little luck obtaining commercial loans.

The government is making efforts to lure foreign firms to northern Cyprus through the opening and upgrading of a free port in Famagusta and a new law that will provide tax exemptions to the nine firms now there (including Nadir's UniPac). Critics claim, however, that this will cost the government badly needed revenues.

The private sector in northern Cyprus is dominated by a small but flourishing group of what the opposition calls the "merchant bourgeoisie." These entrepreneurs import luxury consumer goods from Europe and sell them in the scores of small shops in the main towns. Most of the goods are sold to Turks who cannot buy them on the mainland, where imports are restricted. Turkey indulgently imposes no tariffs on imports from northern Cyprus, but recently large-scale smuggling of such items as televisions and alcohol reached such proportions that Turkey slapped taxes on large numbers of previously duty-free items.

"We are the spoiled child of Turkey," admits a government spokesman. More accurately, perhaps, an adolescent undergoing both growing pains and an identity crisis – and one not quite ready to cut the apron strings.

**Amy MacDonald**




## ECONOMY – THE SOUTH

# Time of opportunity and uncertainty

President Spyros Kyprianou's decisive re-election in February leaves the economic policy-makers facing both opportunities and some uncertainty. With parliamentary and presidential elections out of the way, the government can now concentrate on taking long-delayed decisions with less concern for electoral considerations. But at the same time Mr Kyprianou and his ministers will be aware that the communist Akel party contributed 34 per cent of his 57 per cent majority, and it will be seeking to translate this support into a greater role in decision making.

Fears of undue communist influence on what has traditionally been a free-enterprise economy have already affected investment, both domestic and foreign. A number of foreign enterprizes with a long history in Cyprus have left in recent months.

The most notable departures were those of two British banks, Grindlays and Chartered, each of which sold out all its operations to a local bank in late 1982. The reasons were not entirely political. Cyprus is certainly overbanked, making profitability of the branches marginal relative to the management resources required to run them. And Grindlays in particular was badly hit by the law of 1974 suspending payments on debts affected by the Turkish occupation of the north. Nevertheless, the departures were a blow to confidence, especially when coupled with others by, for example, Woolworth and the Petrofina petrol-station chain, both of which also sold out to local interests.

The fears of foreign investors are, perhaps, a panic reaction arising from a misunderstanding of Cyprus politics. Akel's support has been essential to almost every government since independence, but its influence has been exercised with a moderation that often surprises foreign observers. In particular, Akel and its affiliated PEO trade union federation have been remarkably restrained on economic policy, and the party is unlikely to win significant changes.

This was made clear just before the election, when the cabinet formally approved the 1982-86 five-year economic plan. The outlines of the plan were announced in late 1981, when they were attacked by Akel as too conservative. The party's delayed approval was seen as a signal to the electorate that the alliance with Akel would not be allowed to significantly affect economic policy.

The plan is significant in that it returns to medium-term planning, after the three shorter "emergency action" plans which followed the Turkish invasion in 1974. The first two of these succeeded in rebuilding the shattered economy, bringing unemployment down from a peak of more than 30 per cent immediately after the invasion to less than 2 per cent by 1978.

By then, the economy had overheated to such an extent that stability was seriously threatened by spiralling wage increases and inflation, widening budget deficits and a potentially disastrous growth in the payments deficit. That was in spite of rising revenues from tourism and other invisibles.

A stabilization programme with the 1979-81 plan brought the economy under control; but at the cost of a recession that badly hit the construction industry in particular. Inflation was brought down from a 13.5 per cent peak in 1980 to 10.8 per cent, and the trade deficit was reduced, but at the cost of a drop in gross domestic product (gdp) growth to only 2.4 per cent in 1981.

Last year – the first under the new plan – showed mixed results. Gdp growth accelerated to 4 per cent in real terms, inflation was down further to about 6.5 per cent, while unemployment was held to below 3 per cent. But capital investment was again disapointing, boding ill for the competitiveness of Cypriot exports in the future.

That problem can only grow unless a way can be found to stimulate investment. Exports boomed in the mid-1970s, as Cyprus found ready markets for its manufacturers in the oil-fuelled economies of the Middle East. Many of these exports were labour-intensive low-technology products, such as clothing and footwear, which now face severe competition from low-cost producers in the Far East.

At the same time, Cyprus has become vunerable to its dependence on Arab markets, which now account for almost half of its total exports. This has aroused a lot of concern locally, especially after problems in obtaining payments from Libya, one of Cyprus's largest markets.

In spite of booming exports, the trade deficit continues to grow and reached a record Cyprus £310m in 1982. About half of this was covered by revenue from tourism, and foreign investment and borrowing has ensured small but significant overall payments surpluses, adding to foreign exchange reserves. These now stand at almost Cyprus £300m, enough to cover seven month's imports, which is high by international standards.

But this has been achieved at the cost of high foreign borrowing, which has also been necessary to cover an ever-growing budget deficit. Total foreign debt rose by 85 per cent during the 1979-81 plan. And dependence on tourist revenues is very dangerous, since the industry is so vulnerable to political shocks.

As the country moves further into the 1980s, the government is emphazing a shift to high-technology capital – intensive industries, which would utilize Cyprus's more than adequate supply of skilled manpower. It is also stressing the development of the island into a regional service centre, taking advantage of its excellent geographical position and communications facilities.

Both these developments, however, depend on confidence in the island's stability on the part of the international business community. They also require a more explicit government policy on foreign investment. A free industrial zone at Larnaca, for example, has been completed for more than a year. But its marketing abroad has been delayed while regulations on its operation continue to be discussed.

The government is trying to transform Cyprus's small, family-oriented businesses into modern public corporations to meet the challenges of the future. Tax incentives to this end have already been introduced, the island's first merchant bank may start operations this month, and a proper stock exchange is being discussed.

The private sector is expected to make about three-quarters of the Cyprus £2,000m in investment planned for 1982-86. Nevertheless, the government has stated that it is willing to step in to finance investment opportunities ignored by the private sector.

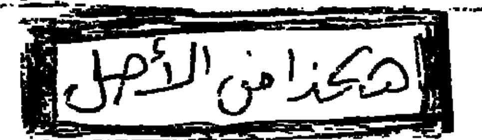
This may make it difficult to control the budget deficit, planned to reach a record Cyprus £96m this year. The deficit has been blamed by many local economists – including those from the central bank – for stimulating inflation and the trade deficit.

The new five-year plan calls for a steadily declining fiscal deficit. But is is difficult to see how this can be achieved, especially if the government has to take a larger share of capital investment.

Expenditure on major irrigation schemes to modernize the agricultural sector will peak in the mid-1980s. Spending on refugees continues at a high level, and debt-servicing will make greater demands on resources. Unless these conflicting demands are reconciled, the government's deficit may prove a serious brake to what has been – under the circumstances – a remarkable economic success story.

**Shakib Otaqui**
*Middle East Economic Digest.*





TOURISM – THE NORTH

# Crossroads of eight civilizations

Getting there is half the battle, but in spite of the problems – or perhaps because of them – it is well worth the extra effort to visit the still unspoilt countryside and beaches of northern Cyprus. For it is these very difficulties that have kept the tiny Turkish-Cypriot community from the onslaught of people, pollution, and progress that its natural beauty, historic sites, and Mediterranean setting would otherwise have invited.

The history of Cyprus is rich and varied. The island had been at the crossroads of at least eight civilizations from the Phoenicians to the Venetians. It was dominated successively by waves of foreign conquerors that culminated with the British, who relinquished possession of the crown colony in 1960, only to see Turkey invade the island once more in 1974.

The Turkish army is still very much present in now peaceful northern Cyprus, but it is viewed by the Turkish-Cypriot inhabitants, and even many of the 200 or so British residents, as a liberating army rather than an invader. Greek Cypriots, understandably, take a rather different view. But little remains of the strife from that era except memorials to the dead, rusting tanks – in the Peace Museum – and ghostly blue Eoka slogans that keep reappearing through the whitewash on the buildings.

The island was first inhabited in 1200 BC by Phoenicians and Assyrians, followed by Egyptians and Persians. One of the fascinating relics of the period of Alexander the Great to be seen in northern Cyprus is the salvaged hull of a 2,300-year-old ship found off Kyrenia harbour and now displayed, with its cargo of perfectly preserved almonds, in the Shipwreck Museum.

Many of the most striking ruins date from 58 BC, when Cyprus became a Roman province. There are two amphitheatres, one in the 2,600-year-old town of Soli, near Morphou, the other in Salamis, a city near Famagusta said to have been founded in 1180 BC by the brother of the Trojan war hero, Ajax.

Not far from Salamis are tombs with remains and artefacts from the Bronze Age; the eighth century BC St Barnabas was born and later murdered in Salamis, and St Paul was flogged there after converting the Roman governor (the flogging post still exists).

During the middle ages the island was ruled by the Byzantine Empire, Richard Coeur de Lion (who conquered it in passing during the Crusades), Lusignans, an Venetians. During this era the three stunning medieval mountain fortresses were built in the Besparmak range: St Hilarion and Buffavento, near Kyrenia; and Kantara Castle on the Karpas peninsula.

Other remains are the castle at Kyrenia harbour, "Othello's Castle" in Famagusta (it provided the setting and the plot for Shakespeare's play), the Abbey of Bellapais, on the foothills overlooking Kyrenia, and several lovely Gothic cathedrals in Nicosia and Famagusta.

A trip to any one of the castles is a must, not only for historic reasons: the views of the sapphire Mediterranean are unparalleled, and the air is so fresh it has to be breathed to be believed. Sit for a moment in the "royal apartments" in St Hilarion (altitude 2,500ft), looking out of Eleanora's window (the distraught queen committed suicide) and you will hear the music of the goat and sheep bells floating up from the hills and perhaps (as I did) spot a golden eagle overhead.

Or why not simply walk through the tiny white-stucco and red-tiled villages into the foothills around Kyrenia and picnic in the orchards, surrounded by silver-leaved olive trees and a riot of flowers? Blossoming almond, lemon, peach, and carob trees, yellow wildflowers and purple anemones coat the green fields. The utter tranquility is apt to be broken only by a passing shepherd with his flock of fat-tailed sheep.

If that's too strenuous, you can relax under the Tree of Idleness next to the Abbey at Bellapais (where Lawrence Durrell lived while writing *Bitter Lemons*, which is required reading). And for sun-and-sea worshippers, there are long stretches of sand at Famagusta and the entire northern coast, which is dotted with isolated rocky coves and sandy spits where it is still possible to find solitude. The climate is suitable for swimming from April to October, and virtually every water sport is available during summer months.

It's hard to choose between the walled city of Famagusta, with its beaches, and the peaceful harbour of Kyrenia, with the mountain range at its back. From the windows of Kyrenia's elegant Dome Hotel (once known as the "Doom" because of the number of "ancient Britons" who stayed there) you can watch the fishermen in rowing boats setting their nets at night. In the evening there are discos, casinos, and, of course, eating.

Skip the "international cuisine" (if you are homesick, you can go to the Grapevine, an "English pub") and try the local specialities. Each meal should start with a generous selection of *meze*, a variety of little dishes ranging from tahini to squid to *halloumi* (fried goat cheese). Follow that with some sheep's-yogurt-and-halloumi soup (*yayli*) and either fresh fish or *kebab*, washed down with delicious Turkish wine (Papaskarsi or Doluca – unfortunately the sweet brown native Cypriot wine is no longer available in the Turkish-occupied north). Canli Balik in Kyrenia offers 30 different kinds of excellent *meze*, and a good bet for fish is the Golden Rock restaurant west of Kyrenia.

Perhaps the region's greatest charm is not its physical beauty but its people. The Turkish sense of hospitality is legend, and there still persists the notion that a visitor is not an intruder but a guest. Waiters, bartenders, and restaurant owners are eager to start up a conversation (English is widely spoken) and it is not uncommon in such cases, after you have downed a strong Turkish coffee and read your future in the empty cup, for the café owner to consider you a "friend" and refuse payment. One wonders how their businesses survive.

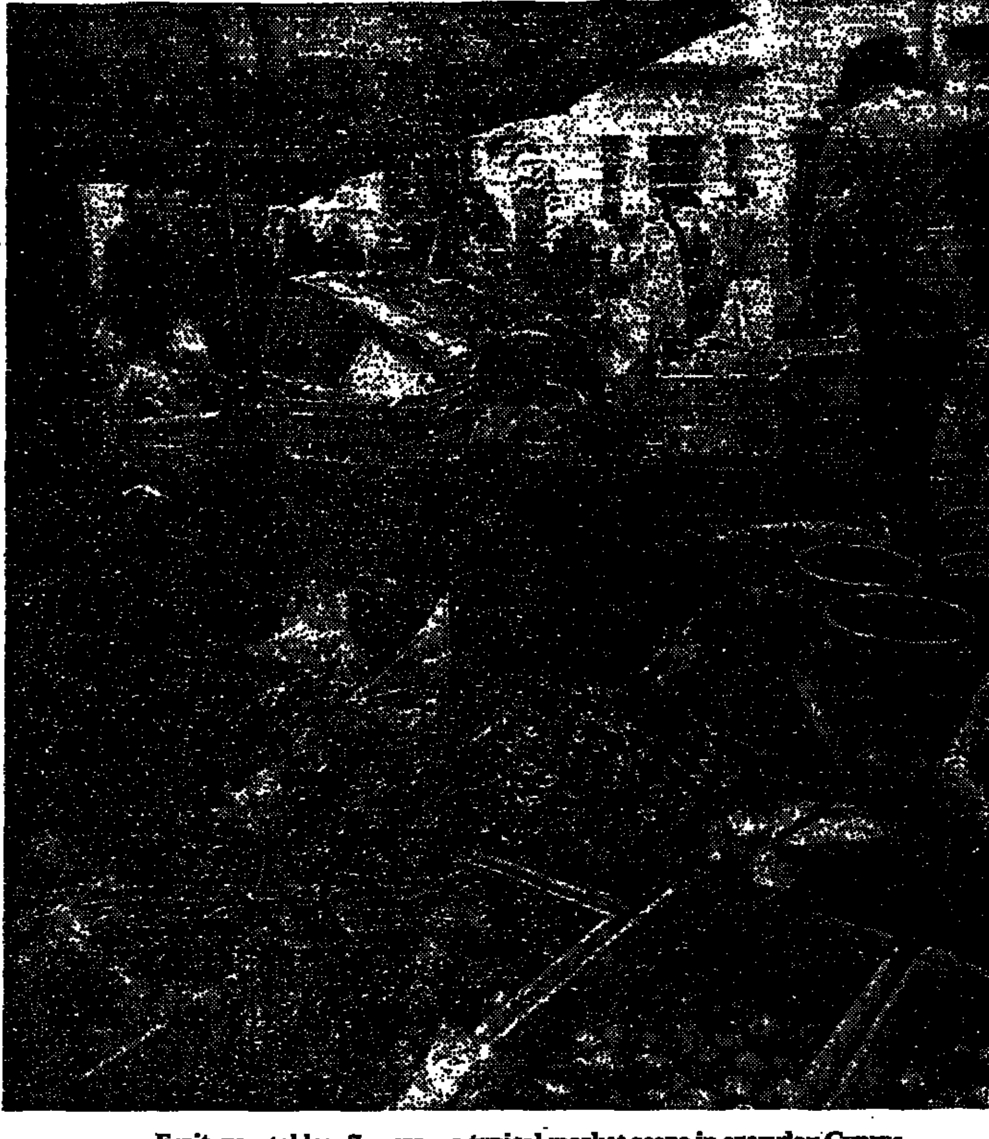
The prices are not the least of the attractions here, one of the few places where the local currency devaluations seem to have kept pace with the pound. Double rooms in four-star hotels start at about £11.50, in three-star hotels at £8. A bottle of the excellent local raki costs less than £3, and a three-course lunch with wine in a good restaurant costs about the same. Car rentals start at £5.50 a day.

Unless you are planning a vacation to Turkey (in which case Turkish-occupied Cyprus is a short flight or ferry-ride away), the hassles of getting to north Cyprus are considerable – but surmountable.

Because Ercan is not recognized as an official international airport, travellers must change planes at Istanbul or make a "technical touch-down" in Izmir. Several direct flights a week are available – though you may have difficulty finding out about them – from London through Cyprus Turkish Airways or Turkish Airways. Because of pressure from Greek-Cypriots, many travel agencies do not book tours to the area. (Those who are sensitive about staying in hotels formerly run by since displaced Greek-Cypriots may stay in the Celebrity Hotel, built by Turkish-Cypriots after 1974). In short, it's best to inquire about travel arrangements directly through these two above-mentioned airlines.

Crossings *can* be made from southern Cyprus to the Turkish-occupied parts, but only for the day and not without a great deal of bureaucratic hassle.

**Amy MacDonald**



Fruit, vegetables, flowers – a typical market scene in everyday Cyprus

TOURISM – THE SOUTH

# New Towns for old

No matter how thick the velvet glove, being pushed around by authority still hurts. And the Greek Cypriots clinging grimly on to the part of the island left *after* the invasion by Turkish troops in 1974 are in no mood to be nudged, even by their own people.

For this reason the tourism authorities are having a tough time introducing a degree of control into the development of southern Cyprus as a top tourist destination. The region has started to fall into that old tourist trap of over-development.

The resilience of the Greek Cypriots and their talent for organized hospitality, led them to begin shaping new tourist areas within a few months of the loss of the important resorts of Kyrenia and Famagusta. The development centred mainly around the small, though long-established, resorts of Limassol and Larnaca.

Lanarca airport was hurriedly built to service these resorts but is barely adequate to deal with peak-season arrivals. A new airport is nearing completion at Paphos, and is likely initially to take a few charter flights. However, it will be mainly used to export local produce.

The gnawing hope remains that the old international airport, on the wrong side of the Nicosia buffer zone guarded by UN troops, will be returned. The hope is partly responsible for the lack of developing a good alternative.

The building-boom in southern Cyprus does have its problems. There are already beds for more people than can be serviced by public transport, beaches, entertainment and, in some cases, even electricity, water and mains-sewage facilities. And hotels and apartments for a further 7,500 bed-spaces are now under construction.

The main fear is that hotel companies will go broke and that visitors will be confronted with half-completed buildings. Already the building site hoardings proclaiming the magnificence of a developer's dream stand guard over empty plots. It is likely that the tourism authority, which has described itself as a tiger with no teeth, will be given legislative power to introduce some reason into the situation.

The Cyprus holiday season has already stretched to 10 months a year. As far as the visitor is concerned, there is an ever-widening choice of destination, type of accommodation and time of visit. Hotels and holiday companies fight for business, and so the customer is *in the middle of a price tug-of-war* which can obviously be beneficial – at least in the short term. But it may also mean that from next year onwards more care will have to be taken when chosing a holiday from the bottom price catagory. For Cyprus hoteliers are now urging the Government to "get tough" to prevent any more unlicenced properties being built. And in the future this may mean that non-registered hotel and apartment properties may be "blacked" with life being made difficult, if not impossible, for holiday companies attempting to use these so-called cowboy developers.

Holidaymakers will be urged to check that the property they have chosen is licensed and that their holiday is assured. Such is the scale of the current rash of unlicensed properties that the Cyprus Hotel Association and the Cyprus Tourism Organization has already been persuaded to call an amnesty.

This means that any developer who already has a property built which he intends to use for holiday lettings can register. This will qualify him for an inspection and hopefully an official catagorization.

The authorities are going out of their way to persuade the developers to register. Wherever possible, unlicenced properties will be found a suitable catagorization.

Where the property does not meet existing criteria it may be possible to create a new classification or to slightly bend regulations. Developers will also be given every help and encouragement to make alterations to meet regulations.

Where no such measures can be taken, the property will not be licenced and overseas holiday companies will be asked not to make any contracts.

Fares from Britain to Cyprus can appear high because of the comparatively long journey but holiday life on the island is more often than not cheaper than elsewhere.

Accommodation, with breakfast, ranges from about £34 per night for a double room for instance, the five-star Poseidonia Beach in Limassol to about £13 for a night in the two-star Hotel Apollo in Paphos.

Car Hire is reasonable and at certain times available for about £10 a day. Fuel, however is expensive.

Cyprus tries to cater for the tourist who will explore, spend plenty of money in hotel, taverna and shop, and come back another year, with friends. For this reason holidays on the island tend to be offered by the specialist rather than the big mass-market companies.

Large operators such as Blue Sky Holidays, Cadogan Travel, Exchange Travel, Flair, Olympic, Sovereign and Sunvil Holidays do offer packages. But most people tend to travel with the smaller specialists, such as Aspro, Cyplon, Cyprair, Cyprus Travel Club and Troodos Travel.

The region is Greek in nature: in other words it displays a predominance of verbal excitement counterbalanced by physical apathy. It also has a commercial naivity which the established Greek resorts lack.

And the food, say the locals, is better than in Greece. A "meze" feast, plus local wine, will have none of the predictability of the Greek or London taverna and will cost a couple of pounds. Eating in a hotel restaurant will cost more and will lack local daring. Nonetheless, it will still present the opportunity to try the much-lauded Cyprus vintage wine, *Arsinoe 1962*, which can cost upwards of £5.

Tavernas are typically well-disguised as used-car lots, but they often offer splendid diversions in the form of local colour or spectacular views, such as at Polis in the north-east of southern Cyprus.

The coastline around Polis is untouched by the developers, and those who know it would keep it so. There is only one apartment block development – in nearby Latchi – and the recently-extended and family-run Hotel Marion in Polis itself.

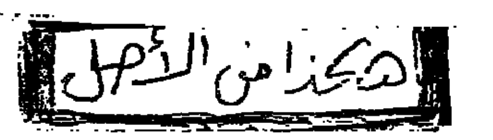
Paphos is an established resort with justifiably well-reputed hotels. It is an unspoiled and well-placed touring centre for the nearby ancient sites and fertile agricultural land. From Paphos, you can take the easy drive to the mountain resort of Platres or higher still to Troodos. In some months, it is possible to snow-ski in the mountains in the morning and water-ski in Paphos or Limassol in the afternoon.

Paralimni and its embryonic beach resort of Proteras is another off-the-beaten-track discovery with some of the best beaches in Southern Cyprus. Then there is the remote and unspoiled beach of Makronesos between Ayia Napa and Larnaca Bay.

Several of the remote places worth visiting do not have mains water, electricity or sewage disposal, and there are few decent roads. But there is little inconvenience, and the *lack of sophistication is part of* the charm of such places.

**Christine Smith**
*Travel Trade Gazette*





## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a) | 136+3 |
| Associated British Ports 25p Ord (112) | 162−2 |
| Baltic Leasing 5p Ord (108a) | 252−5 |
| Booth C. 5p Ord (a) | 18 |
| Canvermoor 25p Ord (74a) | 138 |
| Grainger Trust 25p Ord (a) | 190−5 |
| H B Electonics 10p Ord (38a) | 100+2 |
| Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a) | 44−8 |
| Microgen Holdings 10p Ord (190a) | 333−5 |
| Resource Technology 10p Ord (93a) | 169−3 |
| Sinclair W. 25p Ord (100a) | 85 |
| Superdrug 10p Ord (175) | 268+5 |
| Swindon Private Hospital £1 Ord (125a) | 94 |
| Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a) | 24 |
| Tops Estates 10p Ord (10½a) | 55 |
| United Packaging 10p Ord (72a) | 105 |
| Wight Collins R Scott 10p Prd (150a) | 273−2 |

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

## MARKET REPORT ● by Andrew Cornelius

# BTR attempts dawn raid

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, March 21. Dealings end, April 8. Contango Day, April 11. Settlement Day, April 18.

The industrial components group BTR made all the early running on the stock market yesterday with its attempted dawn raid on Thomas Tilling. Cazenove, which was acting for BTR woke up a sleepy market after the Easter break by building up a 6 per cent stake about 18 million shares by the close after buying Tilling shares at 176p.

The raid which was intended to buildup a 14.99 per cent stake in Tilling as a prelude to a full bid pushed up Tilling shares by 48½p to 175½p on the day, while shares of BTR crashed 22p to 432p.

The bid also prompted a 4p fall in **Bestobell** shares to 378p. Bestobell shares have traditionally been bolstered by anticipation that BTR might increase its 24 per cent holding in the company.

BTR aside the markets proved to be very quiet with the *FT* Index falling 1.1 points to 654.0 at the beginning of the last week in the long three week April account.

Among the leading stocks the clearing banks were down by between 4p and 10p in a dull market, while the remaining interest stemmed from some profit taking on the eve of the financial year and special situations.

*Brixton Estates is expected to launch a counter bid for Percy Bilton, the building company, which is the subject of a £107m takeover bid from Trust Securities. The first closing date for the Trust Securities offer of nine of its shares and 260p in cash for every four Bilton shares is April 20. Bilton has dismissed the approach as totally unacceptable, but might find a bid from Brixton more difficult to head off. Last night, Brixton did not deny its interest in Bilton.*

Gilts were buoyed up by the firm tone in sterling, and the prime rate cut by Wachovia Bank in North Caroline. This bank, which is not normally a forerunner in interest rates moves, cropped its prime rate from 10.5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Even before this markets were looking for lower interest rates in the United States, and speculating that Fed funds could drop to 8.75 per cent, from the recent levels at about 10 per cent caused by Treasury settlements.

Long gilts closed up a point, mediums were a half better, and shorts were up a quarter. But volume was light.

Gold mining shares figured strongly among the larger rises of the day, after the firm tone in the gold price — up $15.50 at $430. That rise was partly to compensate for the lower dollar, and also based technical factors after the long weekend holiday.

**West Rand Consolidated** was up 44p at 566, Western Areas rose 23p at 383p, **Rustenburg** was 16p higher at 491, East **Dagga** gained 16p at 289p, and Leslie rose 14p at 283p.

The **Dowable** consortium, which is bidding £24m for Cope Allman International, is sticking by its letter to Cope shareholders despite accusations from their board of being "selective" and "misleading".

*Prepare for some more stockmarket action from Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman, of the British Printing & Communications Corporation. He is on the lookout for a video manufacturing business to add to the BPCC stable and says that he will also increase BPCC's 12 per cent stake in cable television company, SelecTV where he is also chairman, if he gets the chance. However he is saying nothing about speculation that he is planning a reverse takeover of Hollis by his privately-owned company Pergamon Press.*

In particular Dowable, led by Mr David Wickins, the British Car Auctions' chairman, say Cope's directors' salaries went up by 38 per cent last year if pensions and other emoluments are totted up. Cope says the true figures are an increase of 6.5 per cent last year and 8.8 per cent the year before.

Shares in **Saatchi & Saatchi**, the advertising agency were a strong market after some bullish news at the company's annual meeting in London. Shareholders attending the meeting were told that the results of a streamlined management structure are beginning to show through and that the growing world market for advertising expenditures mean that prospects for 1982 are very good. Muirhead, the electricals company were down by 5p to 137p on market fears that Tyke the US stakeholder plans to sell its stake in Muirhead.

**P. Brotherhood's** shares were also down by 14p to 13p on the agreed bid from Therme Electron.

**London & Liverpool Trust** was another company with shares on the slide by 18p to 412p with investors profit tailing after the recent large rises in the company's price brought about by the £8m bid for exclusive rights to screen soccer matches over the next two seasons.



## BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

## DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

[illegible]

## SHIPPING

[illegible]

## MINES

[illegible]

## OIL

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

## INSURANCE

[illegible]

## PROPERTY

[illegible]

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## RUBBER

[illegible]

## TEA

[illegible]

## MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

[illegible]

## Money Market Rates

[illegible]

## Other Markets

[illegible]

## Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

## Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

## Gold

[illegible]

# Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

**FT Index:** 654.0 down 1.1
**FT Gilts:** 80.97 down 0.15
**FT All Share:** 412.09 up 4.45
**Bargains:** 26,305
**Tring Hall USM Index:** 169.1 down 0.6
**Tokyo:** 8420.34 down 65.48
**Hongkong:** closed
**New York:** Dow Jones Average (latest) 1133 up 5.5

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**
**Sterling** $1.5025 up 190 pts
Index 80.3 up 0.8
DM 3.6400
FrF 10.9050
Yen 357.50
**Dollar**
Index **122.4 down 0.3**
DM 2.4203 down 69 pts
**Gold**
$430 up $15.15
**NEW YORK LATEST**
**Gold** $426.75
**Sterling** $1.5040

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**
Base rates 10¼
3 month interbak 10⅝-10⁹⁄₁₆
**Euro-currenc rates:**
3 month dollar 9-9⅝
3 month DM 5⅛
3 month 13⅝-13
**ECGD** Fixed ate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average referete rate for interest period Mrch 2 to April 5, inclusive: 10.9 per cent.

## PRICE CHNGES

**APV Holdings** 6p up 13p
**BP** 342p up 12p
**Leslie** 283p up b
**Marks & Spener** 199p up 5p
**RTZ** 517p up 48
**Tilling T** 175½up 8½
**AB Electonics** 45p down 27p
**BTR** 432p down p
**Brit & Commonwealth** 840p do 20p
**Exco Intl** 663p dn 20p
**De La Rue** 570p dwn 10p
**Unilever** 830p dwn 10p

## TODY

**Interims:** A. echman, Trident Computer rvices
**Finals:** Brar. Bruntons (Musselburgh, Christies, Coates Bros.Fothergill and Harvey, John Jacobs, Phoenix, G. W. Sparrow, Sun Alliance and London Ins., Arthur Woodnd Son (Longport York Mnt).
**Economic tatistics;** UK official reserv (March), Credit business (F), Whosesale price index numbers (Marprov), Retail ales (Feb-final). Housing

## Zurichdate for Romania

Romaniawill meet a small group of leading Western creditor bks in Zurich on April 13 nd 14 to review progress oproposals to reschedule $600rof 1983 commercial debt.

About 9 per cent of Romania's 200 estern creditor banks are believd to have responded positivelyto rescheduling proposals aged in principle in February etween Romania and the steerig group of nine banks which ha been leading negotiations.

The Zrich meeting will review reponses from the 200 banks and could set a signing date for ar agreement.

● **NEW CHAIRMAN:** Mr Robert Haslam has taken over as chairman of Tate and Lyle replacing Lord Jellicoe who has become a non-executive director following his appointment as chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board. Mr Haslam was formerly vice-chairman of the group. Mr J. O. Lyle has retired as president and a member of the board.

● **OIL DEAL:** Mexico will continue cooperating with Venezuela to send cheap oil to Central America and the Caribbean, Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), the state oil company, said. Pemex said it will continue the scheme, supplying 160,000 barrels a day to nine countries at 70 per cent of full price, until August at least.

● **TRADE DECLINES:** Foreign trade by the world's industrialized countries declined for the second consecutive year in 1982, reflecting global recession, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Exports by industrialized countries totalled $1,160,000m (£781,144m) last year, down 5.3 per cent from a year earlier. Imports totalled $1,222,000m, down 6.1 per cent from 1981. The United States experienced the sharpets decline.

# Wall Street opens up in active trading

New York-Wall Street prices opened higher in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.16 to 1,131.76 shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 549 to 308 among the 1,289 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Early turnover amounted to about 7,856,000 shares.

Observers noted the market firmed late on Monday and that trend carried over at the outset of this session.

Many experts said investors would be keeping an eye on Federal Funds rates to determine whether the Federal Reserve has tightened credit a bit to stem a surge in the nation's money supply in recent months.

Short-term Federal Funds rates dropped to about 9⅛ per cent Monday after surging to 10¾ per cent late last week

If the charges remain high, analysts said that might indicate the Fed, which late Friday reported a $400m increase in the nation's money supply, has indeed tightened.

## Target company chief condemns move as 'opportunistic'

# £500m takeover battle looms after BTR's dawn raid on Tilling

By Jeremy Warner

A £500m plus takeover battle loomed in the City yesterday when BTR launched a dawn raid in the stock market for 15 per cent of the shares of Thomas Tilling, a conglomerate with medical equipment insurance, building materials and oil industry interests.

The raid, only partly successful, was immediately condemned by Sir Patrick Meaney, Tilling's chief executive, as "opportunistic". He made clear at a brief meeting yesterday with Mr Owen Green, managing director, that any future bid would be unwelcome. To stand any chance of success, it would have to value the group at well over £500m.

BTR, a fast-growing industrial components group with a stock market value of over £1,000m, employed the stock broking firm of Cazenove to buy 43.6m or nearly 15 per cent of Tilling's shares at 175p each.

Although this was a substantial premium on the 125p at which the share opened in the stock market, Cazenove had managed to buy only 16.5m shares by the close, giving it a stake of just 5.5 per cent.

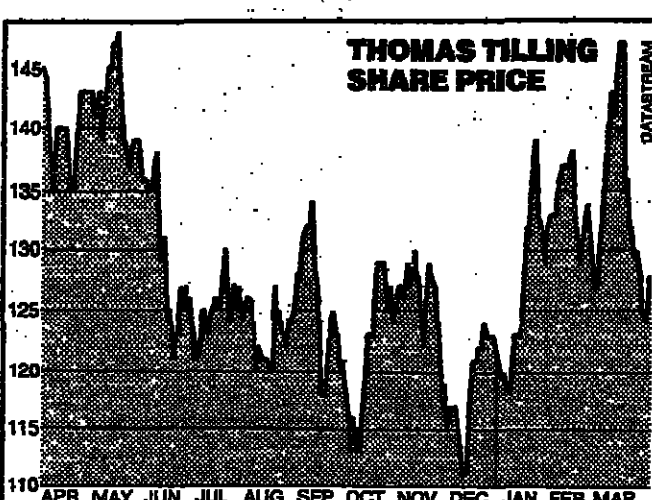
Cazenove told sellers that it was not BTR's intention to mount a full bid but the company refused to confirm this last night.

It is believed that BTR is prepared to return with a shares and cash bid pitched at more than 175p and this helps explain the lukewarm response to yesterday's dawn raid.

BTR was strongly rumoured to be preparing a major bid last Thursday but it was thought the that its target would be Burmah Oil. Yesterday's raid on Tilling would appear to rule out that possibility.

A full-scale bid for Tilling now would hit the company at an extremely vulnerable stage. There has been considerable City disillusion over Tilling since it reported last month a plunge in yearly pre-tax profits from £73.6m to £43.7m. Sir Patrick said, "Our profits have his an all-time low mainly because of write offs in the oil-related businesses. But there is going to be a substantial recovery this year and if there is disappointment in the City, we will certainly be putting it right in 1983.

"There is no synergy between BTR and Tilling so I can only suppose that it is their aim to come in and break up the company by selling off its businesses. Well we can do that as well as they can."




However, city analysts were yesterday pointing out that BTR's style of management has been much more aggressive than that of Tilling over the last five years. Both conglomerates have used substantial quantities of new share capital to make acquisitions but BTR appears to have been far more successful. One analyst said, "BTR has made its assets work a lot harder than Tilling so, if it comes to a battle of management styles, BTR is likely to win hands down."

Any future bid by BTR would be the biggest City takeover attempt since two rival £500m bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland were blocked by the Government just over a year ago. But it would probably escape a Monopolies Commission reference.

## City Comment

# Home loan hawks are gathering

**Pressure is mounting within the building societies for an increase in rates and this week's meeting of the Building Societies Association Council is likely to be the last when the doves will win the day.**

**Demand for home loans is running at record levels. Last month, the societies lent nearly £1,500m, a 50 per cent increase on the same time last year**

**The hawks on the BSA Council would prefer to pull in more money with higher investment rates, even if it means a mortgage rate increase of 1.5 per cent. They argue that the housebuying public would prefer to pay a little more for their loans but be certain that money was available when it was required.**

**The problem has been the banks which stepped into the home-loan market two years ago with rash promises of a long-term presence, only to pull out with equal haste when the going got tough.**

**Bank lending on home loans reached a peak last October when it topped £440m but has since fallen below £140m a month. The societies – which warned at the time that mortgage demand is virtually insatiable – are now being forced to pick up this extra lending.**

**Building society receipts since the beginning of the year have fallen below £400m a month, compared with the £700m required to meet mortgage demand. The societies have been forced to fall back on their liquidity cushion which has dropped from nearly 21 per cent at the end of last year to 18 per cent today. March net receipts were not good and insult has been added to injury by National Savings doubling of the amount which can be invested in the present issue of National Savings Certificates from £2,500 to £5,000.**

**Banks base rates are still 1.5 per cent above the level of last November when the building societies last changed their rates.**

**Pressure to increase building society rates is considerable within the council. the restraining factors seem to be the fear of Mrs Thatcher's response (horror stories of the lashing meted out to the banks when they wanted to raise their rates are widespread) – and the desire of the societies to get the legislation they want passed by the next government, if it is headed by Mrs. Thatcher.**

# Volcker to fight curbs on Fed

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US Federal Reserve Board is engaged in a congressional dispute over what it regards as a dangerous attempt by the House Banking Committee to curb its ability to set monetary policy.

Mr Paul Volcker, the central bank's chairman, said yesterday that he would refuse to comply with a House directive that he provide Congress with the bak's detailed objectives for economic growth, unemployment and inflation rates for this and the next three years.

Mr Volcker intends to mount next week a campaign to convince Congress that it would be extremely dangerous for legislators to limit the Fed's traditional independence.

According to an official, Mr Volcker believes that it is only the first step in a move by Congress to begin dictating policy to the central bank.

Federal Reserve officials fear their ability to control both inflation and credit growth would be seriously eroded if Congress attempted to direct the central bank to seek specific economic growth rates.

But Congressional critics of the central bank believe that the Fed's decision to pursue a tight money course early in the Reagan Adminstration caused the deep recession and provided a good reason to place curbs on the bank's independence.

Mr Fernand St. Germain, chairman of the House Banking Committee, has told Mr Volcker that he is required to provide Congress with the requested information under provisons contained in the 1984 House budget resolution.

Mr Germain and other congressmen believe that if the central bank is required to state publicity its economic objectives then it will not be able to change course unexpectedly and move, for example, to tighten credit controls just as the recovery is picking up steam.

Recent indications that the Federal Reserve may have taken steps to tighten credit, thus putting pressure for a rise in interest rates, in response to a big surge in the money supply has accentuated the fears of Democrats.

# Attack on building societies' status quo

By Lorna Bourke

A seven – point plan for the reform of building societies has been put forward by Lord Young of Dartington, President of the Consumers Association, and Marianne Rigge, Director of Mutual Aid Centre, in a letter to leading politicians.

Lord Young is raising the matter for debate in the House of Lords when Parliament reassembles in order, he said, to press the Government to be more explicit about its plans.

He referred to the societies' own report on new building society ligislation as a "whitewash job" he said "If the societeis themselves are not prepared to act, it is time for more detailed proposals to be put forward in the consumer interest."

Lord Young accused the societies of being too keen to maintain the status quo. "The societies have shown themselves so fearful that they might be made genuinely accountable to their members that they have recently, produced their own report designed in general to ensure that the future powers and constitution of building societies remain broadly what they have always been – that is loaded against members playing a proper part in the working of their own mutual societies".

Mr Richard Weir, Secretary General of the Building Societies Association said. "The mechanism for ordinary members to get elected to the board of a building society is already there – the sad thing is that the vast majority of members don't seem interested in exercising their rights". There is a certain amount of apathy on the part of members.

"The Registrar of Friendly Societies believes that boards have a responsibility to appoint their members while leaving it open to ordinary members to put forward their own candidates".

Lord Young's charter proposes that board appointments should be disclosed, the interest rate cartel finally abolished; truth in lending exemption for societies removed and any reforms should ensure that society members retain freedom of choice.

# UN money policy warning

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The need for a fiscal policy that would encourage fixed investment and ensure that the present recovery will not prove abortive is emphasized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in its annual survey.

This cannot be done by monetary policy, it says, because of the danger of a too-rapid expansion and its resultant inflation. The main change, accordingly, should be in fiscal policy "open and deliberate and coordinated by the governments of the major European economies."

It warns that stringent monetary policies, restricting private investment demand within national economies, not only protracts and deepens the recession but may also dampen the upswing and even put it into reverse.

The recession has generalized in such a way, the survey says, that recovery cannot be expected to come, as it did in 1975, from external demand stimuli. Export-led growth now has to give way to growth through domestic demand, by means of "more expansionary policies in countries that have achieved a significant reduction in inflation."

The survey detects, however, growing awareness of "the great risks now involved in persistently holding on to restrictive anti-inflationary policies."

So, the report is not optimistic: "the downswing has lasted two years and the prspects are that a third year will follow with a further slowdown in the rate of inflation and still greater unemployment."

The West is likely to have recorded a deficit last year with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for the first time since the 1960s, the survey says. This is because of an export volume push, particularly on the part of the Soviet Union.

# Lasmo in £75,000 pay-off

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

**Shareholders of Lasmo, the independent British oil company, are being asked to approve an ex gratia payment of £75,000 to Mr Hector Watts, the company's former chief executive, who reluctantly retired last year to make way for a younger man.**

**A resolution proposing the payment is to be put to the annual meeting to be held at the Barbican Centre on April 26. The sum was decided upon by a special board committee, and is understood to be about a year of Mr Watts's salary.**

**In the company's annual report and accounts, Mr Geoffrey Searle, the chairman of Lasmo, says he strongly recommends shareholders to approve the payment in the light of the company's performance since Mr Watts joined in early 1979.**

**Mr Searle says: "Shareholders who have seen the expansion and progress in profitability since 1979 will appreciate what he has achieved". In the last four years, Lasmo has grown from a small financial holding company employing less than 10 people to an international exploration and production company with several hundred staff. Pretax profits have leapt from £23.4m to £123.3m**

**Mr Watts' departure comes after the board's appointment last November of Mr Chris Greentree, a 47-year-old Canadian oilman, to the post of chief executive. Mr Watts had originally expected to retire at the age of 65, but was effectively persuaded to leave earlier, when he was still only 60.**

**Mr Watts would not comment publicly on the affair yesterday, but Mr Searle say that the matter had been resolved in a "gentlemanly" manner. He would be personally recommending the payment at this month's annual meeting.**

● **Shareholders in Britoil have until 3 pm today to pay the second 115p call on their shares, or risk forfeiture under the terms of the company's controversial privatization last November.**

# Ford claims Sierra March best-seller

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The intensifying competition between Ford and BL in Britain's booming car market reached a new peak yesterday, with Ford claiming that its Sierra model had beaten the Metro to become the March best-seller.

Ford said that, within six months of the Sierra's launch, the model had won a forecast 10.5 per cent of a single month's sales. The Metro is likely to be the number two seller, followed by the Ford Escort and Fiesta.

Total new car sales for March, as predicted in *The Times* last week, are about 190,000 compared with 175,169 a year ago, boosting the total for the first quarter to about 470,000 and strengthening the view that the 1983 market could set a record of 1.8 million.

Ford, now in the middle of a sales campaign worth up to £350 a car in dealer incentives, said it was clear that, in March, no other model could catch the Sierra.

In a statement indicative of the cut-throat nature of the market, Ford said: "This is in spite of rival leadership claims made earlier in March for specific periods of the month." After the first 20 days of March, BL claimed that the Metro had won 10.7 per cent of sales and the new Maestro almost 5 per cent.

The one major shadow across the industry's hopes of a boom year are the damaging disputes at BL and Ford which could seriously undermine both companies' spring sales drives and allow imports, which are starting to show signs of being depressed, to rise again.

Ford, in singing the praises of the Sierra, said yesterday that the car had risen from a 2.5 per cent market share last October to 8.5 per cent in February and 10.5 per cent last month.

● Production of Rolls-Royce and Bentey cars slumped from 3,100 to 2,400 last year, according to the annual report of Vickers, which owns the company. Profit before interest also fell sharply – from £16.2m to £6.2m, the workforce at Rolls-Royce Motors was cut by 22 per cent. Despite this, overseas sales rose £6m to a new record of £89m.

# Bid battle likely for Johnson

By Jonathan Clare

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission's findings on whether two bids for Johnson group cleaners should be stopped are with the Trade Secretary whose decision is not expected before the end of the month.

City opinion is, marginally, that the two bidders, Sunlight Service Group and Initial, will be allowed to fight it out for control of Johnson which successfully defeated a bid by Sketchley in 1977, through a monopolies ruling.

Sunlight's original bid, made last June via a convoluted share package, was worth about £30m or 272p a share.

Initial could easily outbid Sunlight but probably would not pay entirely in cash.

Investors' Notebook, page 22

# Barclays-TSB cashpoint link

The country's cash dispenser machines were yesterday divided into two nationwide rival networks, when Barclays announced that it was linking with the Trustee Savings Bank and the Bank of Scotland to allow customers of one bank to use any of the three banks' machines.

Barclays is also discussing a bi-lateral link with Yorkshire Bank. It has already announced a similar though not identical link with the Bank of Scotland, Lloyds, the Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's.

## Working party sets out proposals to prevent abuse of system

# Lloyd's 'should retain underwriting control'

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Control and ownership of Lloyd's underwriting agencies should remain firmly in the hands of members of the London insurance market, although outsiders should be allowed to hold up to a third of the voting power, a Lloyd's working party has recommended.

If accepted by the Lloyd's Council, the proposals of the working party, headed by Mr Alec Higgins, will have an important influence on the future of the Lloyd's market.

The divestment clause in the Lloyd's Act requires Lloyd's brokers to sell off their underwriting management agents.

The working party was set up after an undertaking to Parliament to enquire into all aspects of the underwriting agency system at Lloyd's. Apart from proposals on ownership of managing agents, the working party has also put forward recommendations on ownership and control of members' agents.

About 114 managing agents are affected by the divestment clause and the working party recommends that not less than two-thirds of the voting power should by beneficially owned by either working or external names for whom the agent in question acts.

It also recommends restricting the stake held by any one person to 40 per cent and requiring Council permission for holdings of over 10 per cent. It recommends that Council consent for stakes over 10 per cent should be expected to be given only to working members and that working members should make up not less than two-thirds of the board of directors of the managing agent.

By proposing to allow outsiders to control a third of the voting shares in managing agents, the working party has introduced an important concession from its consultative document issued last September.

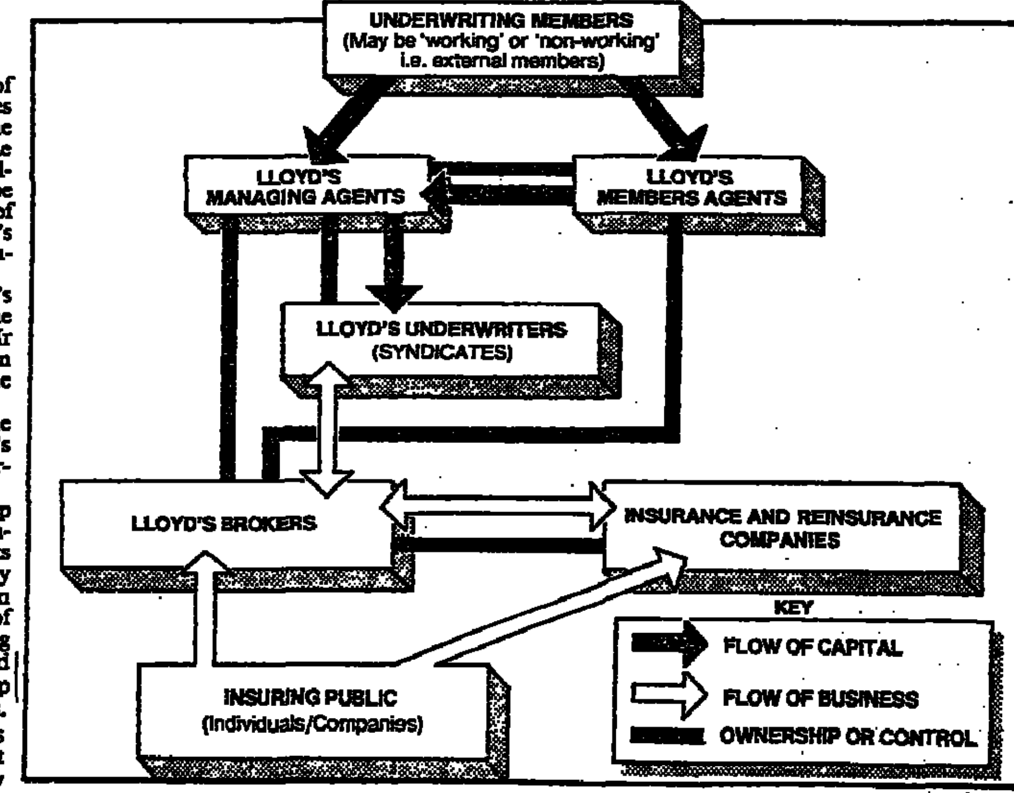
The party has been concerned to ensure that ownership and control remains within the market with those who come within the jurisdiction of the Lloyd's Council and it argues that, if outsiders were allowed to gain control, then self-regulation could suffer. However it concedes in its report that, by maintaining an element of outside voting control, a better sense of accountability could be encouraged.

The proposals on members' agents also include concessions from the original discussion paper which will enable Lloyd's brokers – many of whom fought long and hard against divestment.

The working party recommends that brokers should be allowed to hold more than a third of the voting shares in a members' agent only if the members' agent can satisfy the Council that it does not supply more than 20 per cent of the stamp capacity of any underwriting syndicate.

Mr David Palmer, chairman of Willis Faber, which looks after about 1,000 names through its members agents, said yesterday he thought this condition was a tretrograde step and not in the market's best interests. "I think it's sad and divisive," he said.

The working party's proposals, which have been aimed at preventing abuses in the underwritng system at Lloyd's, are expected to be discussed by the Lloyd's Council later this month.



# Beazer now close to Second City takeover

By Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent

C H Beazer, the Bath-based housebuilding, construction and property group, looks set to take over the Midlands company, Second City Properties, following further irrevocable acceptances of its £18.4m bid. Beazer now owns, or has acceptances from, about 30 per cent of the issued shares in Second City.

Unfortunately, just as Beazer looks set to complete the deal, Mr Cyril Beazer, the chairman, has died.

Beazer's aggressive cash and shares bid, valuing Second City shares at almost 78p, now looks a shade expensive. Last week, Second City published details of an independent valuation of its investment portfolio which showed an open market value of £13.1m.

So far *Beazer has acquired* about 3.5m Second City shares, equivalent to almost 15 per cent, and has support from the directors who control 12 per cent of the group, a further 3.9 per cent will come from the Gartmor investment group.

**INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White**

# Maxwell turns BPCC round to £12m profit

**British Printing & Communications Corporation**
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £12.4m (1.2m loss)
Stated earnings 11.4p (1.5p)
Turnover £192.5m (£198.1m)
Final dividend nil (same)
Share price 98p down 10p

British Printing & Communications Corporation moves into its third year with Mr Robert Maxwell at the helm on a strong note. Yesterday BPCC reported a pretax profit of £12.4m for 1982 (after exceptional items) against losses of £1.2m the previous year, on a turnover down by £6m to £192m.

The figures include a healthy £515,000 contribution from exceptional items which included £175,000 profits on the sale of the company's 19.1 per cent stake in Bemrose.

A further £2.1m has to be allowed for extraordinary items, which mainly relate to the cost of rationalizing the BPCC printing businesses, and a £471,000 currency loss from the publishing business in Sweden. Even so, after stripping out all the extraordinary costs, there was an impressive £11.1m profit on the bottom line.

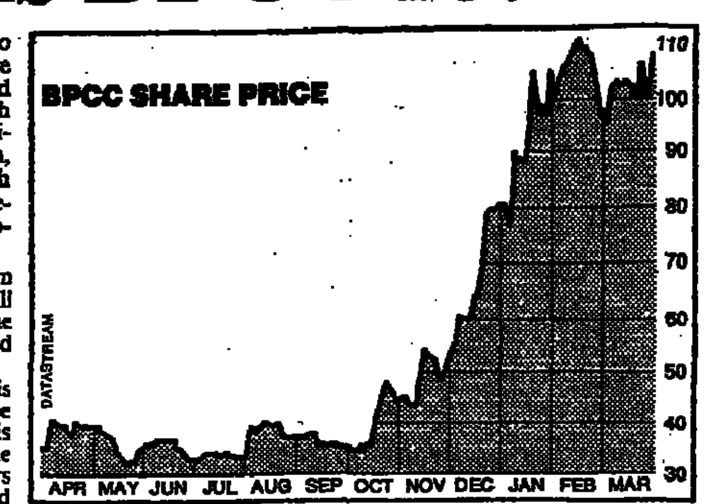
*Mr Maxwell declined* to provide a breakdown of where the profits were made, beyond indicating that the Swedish operation made a strong contribution. A good contribution, too, came from the British printing plants, which benefitted from improved productivity.

A more detailed breakdown of the group's performance will be made available when the 1982 annual report is published in May.

Mr Maxwell says that his survival plan for BPCC will be completed by the end of this year when he has completed the rationalization of Sun Printers and Odhams in Watford, and sorted out problems at the Park Royal printing plant in London.

He is looking for a further increase in profits during the year and is confident that payment of dividends on both ordinary and preference shares will be resumed during 1983.

**However, shareholders will have to wait for the 1982 annual report to gain a clearer understanding of just where the profits are coming from, before a full assessment is possible.**




## Johnson Group

**Johnson Group Cleaners**
Year to 25.12.82
Pretax profit £5.6m (£4.1m)
Stated earnings 33.91p (17.97p)
Turnover £50.7m (£4m)
Net second *interim* dividend 8p (5.55p)
Share price 348+5p Yield 4.4%
Dividend payable 28.4.83

Much better than expected results from Johnson Group Cleaners have strengthend the board's hand in two ways: first, if Trade Secretary appoves two would-be bidders, they provide a stiff backbone for the defence. Second, if he stops the bid, the results willl underpin the share price to stop it collapsing along with takeover hopes.

Opinion in the City is divided over what the decision from Lord Cockfield will be. But Johnson's 40 per cent increase in the dividend over last year indicates the board is not convinced it will be in its favour.

What worries the company's followers is that if Initial or Sunlight Service group are stopped from bidding, Johnson will end up stuck on a profit plateau just as it did after it fought off the Sketchley bid in 1977.

**Last year consumer business picked up early in April and May and profits increased from £3.3m to £4.6m while the industrial side remained flat. Now the industrial side is now showing some strength or at least it is no longer such a tough race to put on business faster than it was being lost by factory closures.**

## APV Holdings

**A.P.V. Holdings**
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £17.6m (£16.4m)
Stated earnings 34.86p (37.27p)
Turnover £339m (£293m)
Net final dividend 7.7p mkg 10.5p (9.6)
Share price 356p up 13p Yield 4.2%

APV has increased its profits only slightly, but the substantially increased dividend is still more than covered on current cost accounts.

The engineering group has turned round the British foundry side and has been rationalizing the United States food in going into 1983 with a high order intake, low gearing (net debt to shareholders' funds is 15 per cent) and prospects generally look bright.

The group's spread of activities does, as it says, give it considerable resilience. It has also *kept abreast* of new technology, last year spending £7m on capital investment, a sum which will be increased in line with inflation this year.

Brazil was in loss last year, but the management has taken action to stem the drain and hopes to at least break even this year.

Spending on rationalization in 1982 was heavy, as shown by the £3.5m extraordinary item. APV hopes this will clear the decks, and that only a minimal sum, if any, will be spent this year.

**Hopes are that the group will make as much as £19m this year, with another increase in the dividend.**

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

# Ambrosiano inquiry for S America

From John Earle
Rome

Members of the Italo-Vatican Mixed Commission, set up in December to ascertain the Vatican bank's involvement with the Banco Ambrosiano empire of the late Signor Roberto Calvi, are reported on their way across the Atlantic to investigate former Ambrosiano subsidiaries in the western hemisphere.

They are expected to visit the Banco Andino in Lima, Peru, the Ambrosiano Grupo Comercial in Managua, Nicaragua, and the Banco Ambrosiano Overseas of Nassau, Bahamas. Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, the American archbishop who heads the Vatican bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR), used to sit on the board of the Nassau subsidiary.

The Italian government maintains the IOR owed the Ambrosiano group $1,200m (£797m) when the latter collapsed last summer. Much of this resulted from complicated operations by Signor Calvi involving Ambrosiano group banks and phantom companies owned by the IOR.

The Vatican denies liability.

## COMMODITIES

**LONDON METAL EXCHANGE**
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

| | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| High grade copper | – | – |
| Cash | 1104.50-05.50 | 1103.50-4.00 |
| *Three months* | 1137.00-37.50 | 1135-36.00 |
| Standard cath (copper) | – | – |
| Cash | 1083.50 | 10882-83.00 |
| Three months | 1115.60-16.00 | 1113.50-14.50 |
| Tin: cash | 9285-86 | 9263-65 |
| Three months | 9270-71 | 9280-81 |
| Lead: cash | 307.50-08.00 | 311.50-12.00 |
| Three months | 319.50-20.00 | 323-23.25 |
| Zinc: cash | 460.00-61.00 | 462.50-63.00 |
| Three months | 475.00-77.00 | 479-80.00 |
| Silver: cash | 741.5-42.0 | 715-16.0 |
| Three months | 760.0-61.0 | 732-33.0 |
| Aluminium: cash | 905.00-06.00 | 908.50-9.50 |
| Three months | 934.00-34.00 | 936.50-37.00 |
| Nickel: cash | 3315-20 | 3350-55 |
| Three months | 3405-10 | 3440-45 |

**L.M.E. TURNOVER**
Copper (higher grade): 5,675 tonnes: Standard cathodes: 25 tonnes: Tin (standard): 1,125 tonnes: Lead: 1,755 tonnes: Zinc: 2,600 tonnes: Silver: 29 lots of 10,000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 2,500 tonnes: Nickel: 1,044 tonnes.

**LONDON COMMODITY PRICES**
Rubber in pence per kilo;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
*Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;*
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

| RUBBER | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| May | 804-810 | 809-810 |
| June | 811-814 | 813-820 |
| July/Sept | 820-821 | 820-822 |
| Oct/Dec | 845-846 | 846-847 |
| Jan/March | 869-870 | 870-871 |
| April/June | 893-899 | 898-899 |
| July/Sept | 920-923 | 926-927 |
| Oct/Dec | 943-944 | 950-951 |
| Jan/March | 9967-968 | 976-977 |

Sales: 212 lots at 15 tonnes each.

| COFFEE | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| May | 1826-1828 | 1897-1899 |
| July | 1658-1661 | 1721-1723 |
| Sept | 1621-1622 | 1671-1673 |
| Nov | 1586-1587 | 1623-1624 |
| Jan | 1555-1560 | 1588-1599 |
| March | 1530-1538 | 1540-1575 |
| *May* | 1800-1820 | – |

Sales: 5,371 lots, including 20 options.

| COCOA | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| May | 1264-1265 | 1275-1276 |
| July | 1281-1282 | 1294-1295 |
| Sept | 1293-1294 | 1310-1311 |
| Dec | 1310-1312 | 1326-1327 |
| March | 1325-1329 | 1340-1341 |
| May | 1341-1342 | 1356-1359 |
| Julyh | 1353-1356 | – |

Sales: 1,969 lots.

| SUGAR | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| May | 124.00-123.85 | 122.10-122.15 |
| Aug | 132.25- .05 | 129.60-129.65 |
| Oct | 139.15- .10 | 136.25-136.50 |
| Dec | 145.00-144.75 | 142.75-142.85 |
| March | 153.25-152.50 | 151.00-151.90 |
| May | 158.00-155.00 | 154.05-155.50 |

Sales: 0,000 lots. The London daily "raws" price was £0.00 up at £000.00, while the "whites" price was unchanged at £000.00 I.S.A. prices (Feb 7), daily, 0.00c., *15-day average, 0.00c.*

| WOOL | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| May | 400-410 | 395-403 |
| Aug | 423-425 | 418-419 |
| Oct | 428-432 | 425-427 |
| Dec | 435-438 | 432-434 |
| Jan | 437-439 | 434-436 |
| March | 446-448 | 445-446 |
| May | 453-455 | 454-460 |
| Aug | 463-465 | 464-470 |
| Oct | 471-473 | – |

Sales: 118 lots.

| SOYABEAN MEAL | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| April | 149.50-150.50 | 148.00-150.00 |
| June | 149.00-149.20 | 150.50-150.60 |
| Aug | 152.30-151.50 | 152.50-153.00 |
| Oct | 157.40-157.50 | 159.00-160.00 |
| Dec | 163.50-164.00 | 165.00-166.00 |
| Feb | 168.50-169.00 | 169.00-172.00 |
| April | 169.70-170.00 | 171.10-173.00 |

Sales: 121 lots.

| INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| April | 242.00-241.50 | 234.25-34.75 |
| May | 241.50-240.75 | 233.75-34.00 |
| June | 239.50-239.25 | 231.50-31.75 |
| July | 238.50-239.00 | 230.75-31.00 |
| Aug | 240.00-239.50 | 232.75-33.00 |
| Sept | 242.50-242.25 | 235.00-35.50 |
| Oct | 244.25-243.75 | 236.50-38.00 |
| Nov | 246.00-245.25 | 238.00-41.00 |

Sales: 2,871 lots of 100 tonnes each.

| LONDON GOLD FUTURES | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| April | 431.00-428.50 | 414.40-415.70 |
| May | 434.00-433.20 | 417.30-417.90 |
| June | 437.50-437.10 | 421.30-422.30 |
| July | 440.40-439.70 | 423.50-425.00 |
| Aug | 443.00-442.30 | 427.00-428.80 |
| Sept | 447.70-446.30 | 428.20-433.00 |
| Oct | 451.00-449.00 | 431.10-436.00 |

Sales: 41 lots.

| GRAIN | Barley | Wheat |
|---|---|---|
| May | £124.60 | £138.10 |
| July | – | £139.85 |
| Sept | £111.65 | £118.25 |
| Nov | £114.80 | £120.70 |
| Jan | £118.05 | £123.90 |
| | Sales: 131 lots. | Sales: 391 lots |

**MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:** Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 5:
GB: Cattle, 94.79p per kg lw (+0.81).
GB: Sheep, 213.54p per kg est d c w (+9.17).
GB: Pigs, 67.01p per kg lw (+2.16).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 29.8 per cent, ave. price, 94.43p (+0.95).
Sheep nos. up 35.4 per cent, ave. price, 213.69p (+7.89).
Pig nos. up 10.8 per cent, ave. price, 66.24p (+2.30).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 3.6 per cent, ave. price, 96.07p (+0.68).
Sheep nos. down 33.4 per cent, ave. price, 212.71p (+12.86).
Pig nos. down 3.0 per cent, ave. price, 74.47p (+1.97).

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:**

| Sterling Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 14995- | 15004- | 14875- | 14805- |
| Sep | 14980- | 14980- | 14980- | 14760- |
| Dec | – | – | – | – |

| Sterling deposit Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 9013- | 9015- | 8998- | 8992- |
| Sep | 9010- | 9010- | 8999- | 8992- |
| Dec | 9008- | 9005- | 9004- | 8995- |
| March | 9003- | 9005- | 9005- | 8997- |
| June | 9015- | 9015- | 9015- | 9006- |

| Long-gilts Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 10418- | 10425- | 10412- | 10405- |
| Sep | 10403- | 10406- | 10403- | 10327- |
| Dec | 10516- | 10516- | 10516- | 10509- |
| March | – | – | – | 10231- |
| June | – | – | – | – |

| Yen Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 4223- | 4224- | 4216- | 4211- |
| Sep | 4255- | 4255- | 4255- | 4235- |
| Dec | – | – | – | – |

| D-mark Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 4163- | 4174- | 4157- | 4154- |
| Sep | – | – | – | 4199- |
| Dec | – | – | – | 4135- |

| Eurodollar Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 9040- | 9043- | 9029- | 9029- |
| Sep | 9019- | 9019- | 9010- | 9007- |
| Dec | 9002- | 8994- | 8994- | 8992- |
| March | 8991- | 8991- | 8988- | 8981- |
| June | – | – | – | – |

| Swiss franc Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 4902- | 4902- | 4875- | 4849- |
| Sep | 4979- | 4979- | 4979- | 4927- |
| Dec | – | – | – | – |

# Eight-point package to aid Japan's economy

Tokyo (Reuter) – The Japanese Government, acting with unusual speed, yesterday adopted a package of eight measures intended to boost the economy and to achieve the target of 3.4 per cent real economic growth in the financial year which began on Friday.

A press statement issued after the meeting of the Economic Affairs Ministerial Council said the measures were taken in the wake of rising unemployment, and low and static production *levels, though stable prices* had contributed to a modest expansion of the economy.

The measures do not require any additional expenditure by the Government, already troubled by a huge fiscal deficit.

Despite this share prices fell slightly and the yen lost ground against the dollar. Dealers said the measures were known in advance and had already been taken into account.

Among other things, the package calls for effective management of monetary policies, a veiled expression of the government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leaders's wish for a cut the official discount rate.

The LDP is particularly eager to see the interest rate reduced before the April 10 and 24 nationwide local eections.

But Mr Harvo Maekawa, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, has stood out gainst a hasty reduction of the discount rate, presently at 5.5 per cent, because it could further weaken the yen against the dollar.

Another major part of the package was the concentration of more than 70 per cent of fiscal 1983 public works spending in the first half of the year.

The Govenment did not say whether it could produce a supplementary budget to provide extra money for the second-half of the year.

Other measures included proposals to streamline and improve existing systems and programmes and covered house building, private investment, small businesses, employment, recession-hit industries, and international trading relations.

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

**Unigroup**
*Half-year to 31.12.82*
Pretax profit £17,000 (£29,000)
Stated earnings 0.46p (loss 1.2p)
Turnover £2.39m (£2.08m)
Net interim dividend. None (same)

**A C Cars**
Half-year to 30.9.82
Pretax loss £341,000 (£233,000)
Stated loss per share 16.4p (0.77p)
Turnover £1.44m (£1.98m)
Net final dividend. None (same)

**Ingall Industries**
Half-year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £235,000 (£161,000)
Stated earnings 1.73p (1.19p)
Turnover £2.16m (£2.13m)
Net interim dividend. 0.98p (0.98p)

**Shama Ware**
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £687,000 (£543,000)
Stated earnings 9.66p (9.59p)
Turnover £20.66m (£17.35m)
Net final dividend. 1.33p making 2.2p (1.735p)

# Habit acquires Abrasives

Habit has acquired Precision Abrasives of Lichfield, Staffs, from Warne, Wright and Rowland, part of the Benjamin Priest Group.

Precision Abrasives makes industrial diamond products *similar to those manufactured* by Habit's subsidiaries.

Total consideration is £60,000 satisfied the issue of 140,000 new ordinary Habit shares.

These shares have been placed subsequently with a number of investors, on behalf of the vendors.

Precision abrasives accounts show net assets of £45,524. A £59,951 loan due to the parent company, has been assigned to Habit for nominal consideration.

Abrasives had broken even in the past two years after meeting the parent company financial and management charges and expenses.

The acquisition will provide Habit Group with a useful production and sales base in the West Midlands and additional turnover of approximately £300,000 a year.

# Suppliers await verdict on cable TV contracts

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Britain's communications industry's hardware suppliers are likely to learn this month if their confidence in the prospects for a national cable television network will be rewarded.

The Home Office and the Department of Industry have argued for many weeks over who should award franchises and how they should be policed. Even in this atmosphere of uncertainty Britain's big electronic companies have been making tentative plans. Racal, Plessey, GEC and STC have all been investigating the potential of cable.

Racal and Oak Industries the US supplier of television equipment have formed a joint venture called Racal-Oak Communications which will import equipment initially from America, but it is intended to manufacture in Britain eventually. Cable & Wireless has gone into partnership with the banking and investment group, Charterhouse, and Commco TV of Texas a prominent American cable television construction company is ready to respond quickly to the decisions expected from the Government.

British Telecom has set up a special division to explore the potential of cable television. Of the half dozen companies which have approached the Department of Industry with plans for cable networks all wish to be in partnership with British Telecom.

However, those government decisions have been slow in coming and the momentum from a surge of interest in cable television last year has largely been lost as the Government has attempted to come to terms with a subject whose complexities it had not quite appreciated.

The enthusiasm of the proponents of cable television has not been dampened by the opponents of the technology but by a mass of serious analysts who have surveyed the technical, financial and political options. Researchers into audience response have glumly predicted that £5 a month might be the most subscribers would pay for a service.

What has also contributed to the more subdued approach to the technology of cable is the realization that a high level of finance will be required. Estimates published last spring by the Information Techology Advisory Panel (ITAP) which first conducted a study on cable television for the Cable Office had estimated that an investment of £2,000m would be required to connect half the homes in Britain to a cable television service.

APPOINTMENTS

## New chief for Lucas finance

Mr R. Brown has become finance director and treasurer of Lucas Industries in succession to Mr J. W. Shield who is retiring. Mr Brown, a director of Lucas Industries, assumes his new responsibilities with effect from May 1.

Mr David Blackett and Mr Peter Sullivan have joined the board of N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

Mr Brandon Gough has been appointed as senior partner of Coopers & Lybrand and chairman of the firm's executive committee.

The following have been admitted as partners of Coopers & Lybrand: Ms Mollie Bickerstaff, Mr Philip Collins, Mr Peter J. Cooke, Mr Roger Emerson, Mr Richard North, Mr Richard H. Phillips, Mr Glyndwr D. Thomas, Mr Clive W. Tulloch (all in London); Ms Jane Gilbert (Birmingham); Mr Roger Angus (Bournemouth); Mr Christopher J. Phoenix (Edinburgh); Mr Gordon Jack (Glasgow); Mr Jonthan P. Zigmond (Leeds); Mr Richard A. Wade (Leicester); Mr Russell B. C. Beeson (Maidstone); and Mr Philip Wilkinson (Northmapton). Messrs Austin Bendall, John A. Hammond, David Liggins, Richard J. Platford, and Francis J. Plowden have been made directors of Coopers & Lybrand Associates in London and Mr Victor L. Luck becomes a director in Leeds.

Mr C. David Wathen, the planning director of Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, has been appointed chairmn of the Property Division, Anglo Overseas Construction Corporation and chairman of the Oil Division, UK Petrolum Products Holdings.

In addition Burnt & Hallamshire's mining diision has made the followig board appointments withinthe division's parent compny, The Mining Investment Corporation. Mr James I.M. Pitchford is appointed jnt managing director (Minig Operations), Mr John R Hall is appointed director reonsible for Mining Europe. M Nichols J. H. Hall is appointedirector, Mining International nd Mr Kenneth J. Daff is aointed director responsible r the Group's Reclaimed Fu Operations.

Michael Prest on Opec's debate on developing member countries' economies

# The Gulf looks to investment

Last year the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries incurred its first current account deficit in a decade, and the probability is that Opec's 13 members will collectively import more than they export again this year. So it is understandable that recycling petrodollar mountains has come in recent months to seem the problem of a bygone age. But there is still an Opec investment problem, and it has revived a long standing debate among oil exporters, particularly in the Gulf.

The debate revolves around how the oil and financial resources of Gulf states with large reserves of both kinds and small populations can best be deployed to develop their economies. The decline in oil prices and production has given a fresh edge to the argument about depletion rates, encouraging those who preferred lower output and more stable revenue.

But equally important when Opec members are withdrawing cash balances from the banking system is the second debate over the merits of return or yield on external assets and liquidity. These two sets of arguments are not merely technical: in conservative Moslem countries they imply political differences about the pace and nature of development. For the world as a whole they are about the supply and cost of energy.

The tables show the recent history of oil producers' revenues. Gross revenues accruing to the Gulf exporters fell by almost $50,000m in 1982 to $126,800m, and will decline sharply again this year on any reasonable assumption about prices and production. The figure of $103,350m for 1983 calculated here assumes that the prices and production quotas agreed at the last Opec meeting will hold.

For the immediate future, at least, the Gulf countries are the ones relevant to the discussion because they account for all the surplus – indeed, in a sense more than all the surplus since other Opec members run deficits – and they have choices about how to deploy resources. Other less fortunate Opec members mainly need to produce as much oil as possible at the highest price.

After running up an investable surplus of $68,000m in 1981, which came after a record surplus of more than $100,000m in 1979, oil producers collectively suffered a deficit estimated at $15,000m last year. But the bigger and more populous Opec states, the "high absorbers" in the jargon, have actually run deficits totalling about $60,000m in the past two years. Some oil producers' difficulties therefore antedate the price collapse, although of course they have since deteriorated.

One crucial aspect of that deterioration is how assets have become more and more concentrated in the hands of the "low absorbers". Superficially the cumulative financial surplus of oil producers since 1973 is easily more than $400,000m. But recent heavy current account deficits have cut the high absorbers; cumulative surplus to almost zero. In other words, the $400,000m is controlled by the Gulf states.

But while revenues have fallen and the concentration of assets has grown, import bills have continued to rise. Mr Roger Azar, who runs a private investment company in Paris for Arabs, has estimated that total Opec revenues this year will be $225,000, a drop of 14 per cent from 1982. But Opec expenditure will grow by 7 per cent – admittedly half the rate of the previous year – to $278,000m.

Most of this substantial potential deficit will be incurred by Opec members outside the Gulf. Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar should run small surpluses. The exception, however, is likely to be Saudi Arabia. As the table shows, the kingdom's policy of halving output to support the oil market has also savaged earnings. It is possible that Saudi Arabia will have a deficit of $7,000m this year after allowing for outflows of around $80,000m.

Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia at least has the luxury of choice over how to fund its deficit. Unlike poorer Opec members, it can afford to draw on reserves, slow down expenditure or even just run a modest temporary deficit. Yet the very act of choosing poses problems.

Withdrawal of reserves is one example. Opec as a whole started to draw on bank balances early last year. There are wide discrepancies in the figures because identifying the origin and destination of funds internationally is hard, the more so if they belong to secretive Arab governments. But a simple comparison drawn from Bank of England statistics suggests that Opec changed from being a net depositor of $2,100m in 1981 (and the real amount was certainly more) to taking out a net $3,700m.

At the same time, however, other kinds of investment have been made, albeit at a slower pace. Investment in British government securities was reduced last year, but United States Treasury bonds and notes still proved attractive, even if the quantities bought were smaller. A significant change was in other portfolio investment – chiefly equities – which fell noticeable in the final quarter.

In effect therefore, net new Opec investment has halted as liquid assets have been sold or withdrawn. Some countries may be tempted to reverse previous practice and not reinvest interest or securities that mature. Mr Azar reckons that investment income on accumulated Gulf state assets could exceed oil revenues this year.

Kuwait, for example, has external asets of some $40,000m and Saudi Arabia holds about four times as much. If one assumes that roughly $110,000m of Saudi investments are public funds and that a third of that amount is liquid, a relatively humble average return of 7 per cent would produce sufficient income to cover the current account deficit.

So it would seem that the advocates of liquidity have been vindicated. After piling up huge bank balances in the mid-1970s, oil producers tended to switch more investment into longer term assets.

The irony is that while a political emphasis on liquidity is becoming more attractive in the Gulf, the value of longer term assets is rising. Falling interest rates pushed up the value of Opec's $40,000m in United States and British government securities last year so that the total return could be 20 per cent. Capital gains were also made on stock markets where prices rose by as much as 50 per cent.

By the same token, income from bank deposits must have declined.

But the most likely outcome of the recent traumatic Opec experience will be a more powerful lobby for diversification of revenues. Gulf oil producers do not want to be at the mercy of either oil prices or foreign investments. They thought Opec solved the first problem, but it created the second. So the chances are that any slowdown in physical economic development will be a passing measure to ease current pressure.

If this is the solution to the Opec investment debate it implies that the day on which the crucial marginal oil suppliers can afford to pump less crude has drawn closer. And lower depletion rates mean higher world energy costs.

**Deployment of oil producers' surpluses ($000m)**

| | 1981 | 1982(a) | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4(b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Britain** | | | | | | |
| Sterling bank deposits | 400 | 1,300 | 500 | 300 | 200 | 300 |
| Eurocurrency deposits | 8,800 | –9,400 | –1,100 | –5,400 | 1,100 | –4,000 |
| Government stocks | 900 | –200 | 100 | 200 | –400 | –100 |
| Treasury bills | — | –100 | –100 | — | | — |
| Other sterling | 200 | –600 | –100 | –200 | | –400 |
| | 10,300 | –9,000 | – 700 | – 500 | 700 | – 400 |
| **United States** | | | | | | |
| Bank deposits | – 2,000 | 4,400 | 1,500 | 5,300 | –1,000 | –1,400 |
| Treasury bonds & notes | 10,900 | 6,900 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 1,500 | 100 |
| Treasury bills | – 500 | 400 | 800 | –1,500 | — | 1,100 |
| Other portfolio | 4,600 | –400 | 100 | 300 | 100 | –900 |
| Other | 3,300 | – | 200 | 600 | 300 | – |
| | 16,300 | — | 5,200 | 7,400 | 900 | — |
| Bank deposits in other industrial countries | –5,100 | -- | –1,300 | –5,900 | –4,100 | --- |
| Other investment other countries | 19,500 | -- | 3,000 | 2,900 | 2,900 | |
| IMF & IBRD (C) | 2,300 | -- | 500 | –400 | 600 | --- |
| Loans to developing countries | 7,200 | -- | 1,200 | 1,100 | 500 | --- |
| Total identified | 50,500 | -- | 7,900 | 100 | 900 | --- |
| Unidentified residual | 17,500 | -- | 3,100 | 1,900 | 9,100 | --- |
| Total cash surplus | 68,000 | -- | 11,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | --- |

Source: Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin
(a) Opec plus Bahrain, Brunei, Oman, and Trinidad and Tobago; (b) Provisional; (c) Saudi Arabia has since agreed to contribute to the General Arrangements to Borrow.

**Change in oil revenues ($000m)**

| | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 (early est) | 1983 (new est) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saudi Arabia | 115,000 | 74,000 | 38,800 | 44,400 |
| Iran | 9,300 | 15,800 | 21,000 | 21,100 |
| Iraq | 9,800 | 9,200 | 7,500 | 12,200 |
| Kuwait | 15,000 | 9,100 | 6,200 | 10,600 |
| UAE | 19,200 | 14,600 | 11,300 | 11,800 |
| Qatar | 5,300 | 4,100 | 3,200 | 3,250 |
| TOTAL | 173,600 | 126,800 | 88,000 | 103,350 |

Source: based on calculations by Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

Economic notebook

# Dubious morality of owning your home

Like motherhood and royalty, we have been brought up to believe in the virtues of home ownership. The life cycle of the family is dominated by it. We scrimp and save for the downpayment on our house saddle ourselves with mortgage commitments which all too often dictate our spending according to the vagaries of interest rates. There are millions of people who are slaves to their mortgages and whose work arrangements are subservient to the monthly mortgage repayment.

One of the first principals of finance (and commonsense, too) is not to hold all your eggs in one basket. The individual should diversify his assets so that risks are widely spread. Apart from some bank deposits, most of us invest all our wealth in the house in which we live – just the opposite of what commonsense suggests. We do not have to look very far to explain our unreasonable behaviour. Because of mortgage relief, home ownership is the most effective tax shield available to us and naturally we exploit it. It is the tax system that encourages us to place all our eggs in one basket and leaves us exposed to the risks of house price fluctuations.

Mortgage relief raises the demand for houses and thus artificially increases their price. This elementary implication of the laws of supply and demand in turn implies that the subsidization of home ownership may be self-defeating. The more inelastic the supply of housing, the greater the increase in house prices. We therefore, cannot take for granted that mortgage relief is achieving its intended objective of increasing home ownership, however dubious this objective may be. It may merely be raising house prices rather than increasing the number of houses.

Moreover, home ownership incentives tend to reduce labour mobility because they reduce the vigour of the private rental market. It is argued that rent control legislation has killed off the private rental market from the supply side. It is forgotten that markets can also be killed off from the demand side. If we create high incentives to own homes rather than to rent them, the private rental market will contract (and has contracted) from the demand side. One of the virtues of rental is that it enhances mobility. It is easier to exchange leases than to buy and sell houses.

This brings me to my main suggestion: that subsidies of home ownership be abolished. Under such circumstances people would not mind whether they rented a house or owned one. Market forces would ensure that rental rates would equal mortgage cost plus house price changes. For personal reasons some of us would choose to own rather than to rent, but the costs would be the same be the same either way. If mortgage relief were abolished and the Rent Act appropriately reformed, the face of the British housing market would be revolutionized. The obsession with owner occupation would be transformed for the better.

At the same time public sector housing should be denationalized so that a genuinely integrated and competitive market in accommodation can develop.

Until the last Budget, it was my impression that the Government was pursuing such a policy. The policy of council house sales plus the limitations on building were major steps in the denationalization of council housing. Rent Act reforms went some limited way to revive the private rental market from the supply side.

In the meanwhile, although mortgage relief was not abloished it was allowed to wither away with inflation and looked as though it was going to die a silent death.

In the Budget the ceiling on mortgage relief was raised by 20 per cent. Maybe Mrs Thatcher has not really developed a sensible housing policy after all. Market economics and bourgeois economics do not always mix.

**Michael Beenstock**

*The author is Professor of Finance Investment at the City University Business School*

## Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

| 1982/83 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |



# Brotherhood agrees bid from Thermo

By Jonathan Clare

An agreed bid has been launched for Peter Brotherhood by Thermo Electron Corporation, one of Brothrhood's biggest shareholders, as a last-ditch effort to prop up the ailing compressor manufacturer.

Thermo's offer follows the failure of Brotherhood to get its bankers to put up further loans after its poor trading prospects had made it impossible to ask shareholders for more cash.

Thermo, a US engineering company is offering 13½p in cash which values the company at only £610,000 or 10p in cash and one redeemable preference share in a new subsidiary of Thermo. The offer compares with stated net assets of 102p. Only last year Brotherhood's shares were trading at over 140p. Yesterday, the shares fell 14p to 13p on the news.

Despite rationalization over the last two years, the directors say there is little chance of profits on current or expected levels of sales. In the half-year to September, Brotherhood lost £642,000 and the losses have continued into 1983.

Following Thermo's agreement to bid Brotherhood's banks have said they will maintain their support. But Thermo's offer is conditional on the sale of surplus land and buildings. There will also be a further reorganization, with more redundancies.

Thermo has a market capitalization of $88m and has held a 7 per cent stake in Brotherhood since 1980.

# Increase in funds raised on capital market

Paris (AP Dow Jones) – Funds raised on the international capital market rose $2,300m last month to $15,900m, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Activity was up substantially from the $10,800m volume recorded in January.

The increase, the OECD said reflected a higher volume of international bond issues as the amount of dollar-denominated offerings rose during the month. At the same time, there was a sharp recovery in foriegn issuing activity on the US domestic bond market which offset a slowdown on the Swiss market.

New bond issues totalled $7,200m last month, up $1,900m from February, the OECD said.

Completions of international bank loans rose only $430m to $8,700m. The OECD said the slight increase was mainly the net result of a decline in borrowing by OECD member countries and a sharp increase in lending to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

The volume of bank lending to Opec countries soared to $1,500m last month from $170m in February and $294m in January. Borrowing among OECD members dropped to $1,400m from $2,500m in February.

Borrowing by non-oil producing countries in March amounted to $5,700m compared with $5,600m in February.

The OECD noted that both figures include major bank lendings to Brazil and Mexico.

In February Brazil borrowed $4,400m. Mexico borrowed $5,000m in March.

# Germans relax option trading regulations

Frankfurt, (Reuter) New rules designed to revitalize share option trading on West German stock exchanges came into effect yesterday. They coincided with the biggest share rally here since the War. The widely-followed 100 share index of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* newspaper struck a record high level before the Easter holiday break.

Despite the boom, however, officials were taking a cautious view of the likely impact of the option changes. Herr Herbert Schlicht, Frankfurt Bourse executive managing director, said, "the timing is a fortunate coincidence, but we are not making any forecasts just yet."

Options – contracts to buy ar sell shares at a fixed price at an agreed future date – have been traded on German bourses since 1970, but volume has been small.

The changes are designed to remove obstacles which have hindered development of a healthy secondary market, by making easier comparison between contracts on different shares.

The new rules introduce a graduated price structure for option contracts linked to the market price of the corresponding share. Up to now the price was fixed abritrarily by the issuer.

They also mean there will be just four contract expiry dates against a previous 36.

Herr Schlicht said, "With these changes we hope to make options more negotiable. This is a fundamantal change and, after this, we should only need to fine-tune the system".

Frankfurt has gradually increased it dominance of option trading in Germany and took 98 per cent of the country's option market in 1982 against 70 per cent in 1970.

WALL STREET

# Beecham hopes to double US sales

(NYT News Service) – Beecham, the chemical and consumer product company, is stepping up its expansion strategy that has served it well for more than a decade.

J. B. Williams, which Beecham bought from Nabisco Brands last September for $100m, brought the company such strong performers as Geritol, a vitamin preparation; Sominex, the sleep aid; and Aqua Velva, after shave.

With Oiho-based DAP, Schering-Plough's do-it-yourself subsidiary that Beecham purchased early this month for $70m, the British group has acquired a third of the American market in sealants, caulks and fillers.

Together, the two purchases are expected to double Beecham's sales in the United States, to an annual $500m.

DAP, formerly Dicks Armstrong-Pontius, extends the company's interests in adhesives. Beecham sell its Uhu product line worldwide.

In acquisitions we tend not to move too far out of fields we are in, Sir Graham Wilkins, the chairman, said. DAP is step two in building an international business based on this type of product – a speciality product with room for improvement based on research.

Indeed, research is the keystone of operations at Beecham, which is Britain's 39th-largest company in terms of sales, according to Datastream International, a computer service company. Beecham markets its products in more than 200 countries and earned $213m last year on sales of $2,500m with 60 per cent derived from foreign operations.

The vigour of the company's pharmaceuticals, whose earnings slightly outranked consumer products, dates to research conducted in the late 1950s by a group of Beecham scientists. They learned to manipulate the chemical structure of penicillins to produce a wide range of new antibiotics. These semisynthetic penicillins have proved to be the core of Beecham's pharmaceutical expansion.

Most Americans are better acquainted with Beecham's aggressively marketed consumer products.

"You cannot claim to be an international company unless you are important in the United States, Sir Graham said. "We have had five important acquisitions there since 1971 and the reason is that in whatever sphere we are in, the United States represents at minimum 20 per cent of our market, and this can go up to 40 in some areas.

| | Apr 4 | Mar 31 |
|---|---|---|
| AMF Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| AMR | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Chem | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allis Chalmers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcoa | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amax Inc | [illegible] | 23 |
| Amerada Hess | [illegible] | 24 |
| Am Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Broadcast | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Can | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Cyanamid | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Elec Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Home | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Nat Res | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Standard | [illegible] | 33 |
| Am Telephone | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Armco Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Asarco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ashland Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Richfield | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Avco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Avon Products | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bankers Tst NY | 40 | [illegible] |
| Bank of America | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank of NY | [illegible] | 55 |
| Beatrice Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bethlehem Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boeing | [illegible] | 40 |
| Boise Cascade | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Borden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Borg Warner | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bristol Myers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BP | 20 | [illegible] |
| Burlington Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burlington Nthn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burroughs | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Campbell Soup | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canadian Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Caterpillar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Celanese | [illegible] | 58 |
| Central Soya | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chase Manhat | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chem Bank NY | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chrysler | [illegible] | 17 |
| Citicorp | 41 | [illegible] |
| Clark Equip | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Coca Cola | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colgate | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CBS | 68 | [illegible] |
| Columbia Gas | [illegible] | 30 |
| Combustion Eng | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Comwlth Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons Edison | 22 | 22 |
| Cons Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Continental Grp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Control Data | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corning Glass | 68 | [illegible] |
| CPC Intnl | 35 | [illegible] |
| Crane | [illegible] | 34 |
| Crocker Int | 29 | 29 |
| Crown Zeller | 29 | [illegible] |
| Dart & Kraft | [illegible] | 71 |
| Deere | 36 | [illegible] |
| Delta Air | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Detroit Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Disney | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dow Chemical | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dresser Ind | 17 | [illegible] |
| Duke Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Du Pont | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastern Air | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastman Kodak | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eaton Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| El Paso Nat Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Esmark | 65 | [illegible] |
| Evans P. D. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Exxon Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fed Dept Stores | 57 | [illegible] |
| Firestone | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst Intrst Bncp | 35 | [illegible] |

| | Apr 4 | Mar 31 |
|---|---|---|
| Fst Nat Boston | 41 | 41 |
| Fst Penn Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ford | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GAF Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GTE Corp | 41 | [illegible] |
| Gen Dynamics | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Electric | [illegible] | 105 |
| Gen Foods | 40 | [illegible] |
| Gen Mills | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Motors | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Pub Util NY | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Tire | 35 | [illegible] |
| Genesco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Georgia Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Getty Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gillette | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goodrich | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goodyear | [illegible] | 25 |
| Gould Inc | 32 | [illegible] |
| Grace | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gt Atlic & Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greyhound | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grumman Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Oil | 33 | 32 |
| Gulf & West | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Heinz H. J. | 45 | [illegible] |
| Hercules | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Honeywell | [illegible] | 92 |
| IC Inds | [illegible] | 40 |
| Ingersoll | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Inland Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| IBM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Harvester | 6 | [illegible] |
| INCO | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Tel Tel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Irving Bank | 45 | 45 |
| Jewel Co | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jim Walter | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johnson & John | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kaiser Alumin | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kerr McGee | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kimberly Clark | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| K Mart | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kroger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| L.T.V. Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Litton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lockheed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lucky Stores | [illegible] | 21 |
| Manuf Hanover | 43 | [illegible] |
| Manville Cp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mapco | 23 | [illegible] |
| Marine Midland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Martin Marietta | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McDonnell | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mead | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merck | 85 | [illegible] |
| Minnesota Mng | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobil Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Monsanto | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morgan J. P. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Motorola | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NCR Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NL Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nabisco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat Distillers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat Med Ent | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat Steel | 23 | [illegible] |
| Norfolk South | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NW Bancorp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Norton Simon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Occidental Pet | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ogden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Olin Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Owens-Illinois | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Gas Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pan Am | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Penney J. C. | 60 | [illegible] |
| Pennzoil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pepsico | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pfizer | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phelps Dodge | [illegible] | 28 |
| Philip Morris | [illegible] | 63 |
| Phillips Petrol | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Apr 4 | Mar 31 |
|---|---|---|
| Polaroid | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PPG Ind. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Proctor Gamble | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pub Ser E&G | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raytheon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| RCA Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Republic Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reynolds Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reynolds Metal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rockwell Int | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal Dutch | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Safeway | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St Regis Paper | [illegible] | 30 |
| Santa Fe Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SCM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Schlumberger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scott Paper | 20 | [illegible] |
| Seagram | 27 | [illegible] |
| Sears Roebuck | 35 | [illegible] |
| Shell Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shell Trans | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Singer Co | 29 | [illegible] |
| Sony | 15 | [illegible] |
| Sthrn Cal Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Pacific | 51 | 51 |
| Sperry Corp | 38 | 37 |
| Std Oil California | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std Oil Indiana | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std Oil Ohio | [illegible] | 42 |
| Sterling Drug | [illegible] | 23 |
| Stevens J. P. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sun Comp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Teledyne | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tenneco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texaco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas East Corp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Inst | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Utilities | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Textron | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TWA | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Travelers Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TRW Inc | [illegible] | 65 |
| UAL Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Carbide | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Oil Calif | 33 | [illegible] |
| Un Pacific Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Uniroyal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United Brands | 10 | [illegible] |
| US Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| US Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utd Technol | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wachovia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Warner Commun | 28 | 28 |
| Warner Lambert | [illegible] | 32 |
| Wells Fargo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Westinghse Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyerhaeuser | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Whirlpool | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Woolworth | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Xerox Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zenith | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Canadian Prices** | | |
| Abitibi | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcan Alumin | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Algoma Steel | [illegible] | 32 |
| Bell Telephone | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cominco | [illegible] | 47 |
| Cons Bathurst | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Oil | [illegible] | 14 |
| Hawker/Sid Can | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hudson Bay Min | 18 | [illegible] |
| Imasco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Imperial Oil | [illegible] | 29 |
| Int Pipe | [illegible] | 28 |
| Mass-Fergsn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal Trust | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seagram | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Steel Co | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thomson N 'A' | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Walker Hiram | 22 | [illegible] |
| WCT | [illegible] | [illegible] |

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

## Base Lending Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 10½% |
| Barclays | 10½% |
| BCCI | 10½% |
| Consolidated Crds | 10½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *10½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 10½% |
| Midland Bank | 10½% |
| Nat Westminster | 10½% |
| TSB | 10½% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 10½% |

* [illegible]

FOOTBALL

# Boniek and the men from Lodz are Poles apart

Turin (Italy) Reuter – The Italian champions Juentus have no illusions about size of the task they face against Poland's Widzew Lodz in the first leg of the semi final of the European Cup today.

The Poles began the competition as rank outsiders but proved their worth when they reached the last four at the expense of Liverpool, the three-time champions. The tie brings together the two clubs who ended England's six-year domination of the trophy in the last round, Widzew beating Liverpool 4-3 and Juventus crushing the holders, Aston Villa 5-2.

One Juventus player knows the Poles better than anybody: Zbigniew Boniek, the flame-haired World Cup striker. He left Lodz at the end of last season to join a cast of stars, including six of Italy's World Cup winning team, at Juventus. But his form has been generally disappointing and Juventus have often looked like an orchestra of talented musicians lacking a conductor.

In recent weeks, and particularly in their resounding triumph over Villa, the "bianconeri" appeared to have found that conductor in Michel Platini, th French midfield player. But the quixotic Frenchman was at less than his brilliant best as Juventus crashed 3-2 to neighbours Turin in their last league game.

That defeat all but ended Juventus's championship ambitions and all their hopes now rest on reaching the European Cup final in Athens on May 25. Having spent a small fortune on acquiring Boniek and Platini, Giovanni Trapattoni, the Juventus manager, knows the club has a lot at stake. "We need to win at least 2-0," said defender Claudio Gentile, reflecting the general air of caution about today's match.

Gentile has the unenviable task of marking Wlodzimierz Smolarek, the Polish international striker, who has been in brilliant form recently and scored in Lodz's last game, a 3-1 victory over local rivals LKS Lodz.

For several World Cup stars – including striker Paolo Rossi and midfielder Marco Tardelli – it will be the decisive moment of a season in which they have rarely hit top form.

For Lodz, it will be an equally decisive test, as the team strives to take the trophy to eastern Europe for the first time.

The game will be given added edge because it is the first involving the two nations since Italy knocked Poland out of the World Cup 2-0 last year in a one-sided semi-final. It will also be a chance for revenge for Juventus: Lodz beat them in the 1981 UEFA Cup.

If the Italians rise to their best before a packed crowd in the Comunale Stadium, they should be hard to hold. But that depends above all on the showings of Rossi, Platini and Boniek – three players who combine genius with utterly erratic form.

In an effort to gain "Vatican support," the Polish players said they would dedicate the cup to Pope John Paul II if they manage to reach and win the final in Athens. The Pontiff, who was an avid sports fan in his native Poland, is likely to watch the match on television.

A sell-out crowd of 66,000, which will produce record gate takings of 1.1 billion lire £530,000, will watch. The Juventus players will get a bonus of 10 million lire (£4,800) each if they reach the finals against the winner of the other semi final between Real Sociedad, of Spain, and West Germany's Hamburg.

The reported bonus of the Polish team is nothing in comparison with the Italian bonus – 250,000 lire, or £120.

JUVENTUS (probable): Zoff, Gentile, Gabrini, Bonini, Brio, Scirea, Bettega, Tardelli, Rossi, Platini, Boniek.
WIDZEW LODZ: Mlynarczyk, Kaminsky, Grabosz, Swiatek, Woycicki, Tlokinski, Wraga, Surlit, Romke, Rozbowski, Smolarek.



Boniek: seeking his form

# Little respite from general malaise at Highfield Road

By Peter Ball

**Coventry ....................1**
**Nottingham Forest ..........2**

We are now entering the dog days of the deason when matches between teams in mid-table can easily degenerate into meaningless affairs. Such was the case for an hour last night until Nottingham Forest's unexpected equalizer produced a flurry of activity as they went for the three points which would revive their hopes of a place in Europe. The winner came from a penalty by Robertson after Dyson had fouled Davenport with a minute left.

The European ambitions of both clubs, so high when 1983 began, have been considerably dented recently, Forest notching only two victories in their last 16 games and Coventry but one in 12. The sparse crowd reflected the supporters' response to those poor runs, not even a mild night persuading more than a handful to occupy the uncovered seats.

With both teams in the same boat, something had to break and within two minutes it was the Forest defence which did so. Following a corner neat interplay by Francis and Roberts sent the ball to Hunt. Hunt turned his man inside the penalty area and his precise cross found the head of the unmarked Whitton, who nodded the ball firmly home for his thirteenth goal of the season.

Forest took some time to recover their equilibrium and it was almost 20 minutes before Anderson put in their first shot, a tame effort which did not trouble Sealey. Wilson finally prodded some response from his colleagues as Coventry shown few signs of being uplifted by their encouraging start.

The home team continued to look marginally the more purposeful however and crosses from the right by Whitton and Francis offered some respite from the general malaise as blue shirts passed to red – and vice-versa – with unerring accuracy. Hunt confirmed the impression with a fierce shot against the post before the half reached its merciful end.

Coventry began the second half with more purpose as Francis, now a more portly figure than in his prime, showed he still could find the flash of speed to back his skill. But Melrose wasted the chance he laid on and Forest, who seconds before had replaced Wilson with Walsh, at last made some meaningful gestures of their own.

A slip in the home defence allowed in Davenport. His shot was saved by Sealey, but from the resulting corner Wallace headed the equalizer against his former club. It was Wallace's first goal in 19 games.

COVENTRY CITY: L Sealey; D Thomas, B Roberts, S Jacobs, P Dyson, G Gillespie, S Whitton, G Francis, M Hateley, J Melrose, S Hunt.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H Van Breukelen; V Anderson, K Swain, C Fairclough, W Young, I Bowyer, D Wilson, I Wallace, P Davenport, S Hodge, J Robertson. Referee: D Shaw (Sandbach).

## Football results

FIRST DIVISION: Southampton 0, Brighton 0; Swansea 1, West Ham 5.
SECOND DIVISION: Cambridge 1, Fulham 0; Carlisle 5, Bolton 0; Leeds 0, Oldham 0;
THIRD DIVISION: Doncaster 2, Sheffield United 0.
FOURTH DIVISION: Hereford 0, Torquay 1; Mansfield 2, Wimbledon 2.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION Dunfermline 0, Airdrie 4;
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 4, Meadowbank 0.

# Zamora the inspiration

San Sebastian (Reuter) – Between them, Spain and West Germany have provided nine winners in the 27-year history of the European Cup: But tonight Real Madrid, champions for the first five years of the competiton (1956-60) as well as in 1966, and Bayern Munich (1974-76) are mere onlookers as Real Sociedad and Hamburg carry the hopes of their nations in the first-leg semi-final here.

Sociedad, Spanish champions for the past two seasons, have never reached the last four of any European competition. Hamburg, on the other hand, have finished on the losing side in three European finals: the 1968 Cup-Winners' Cup, the 1980 European Cup and last season's UEFA Cup.

Real are currently languishing in seventh place in the Spanish first division. But their confidence received a terrific boost at the weekend when they beat Barcelona 1-0 and that was without the inspiration of their midfield, Jesus Zamora, who is expected to return against the West Germans after injury.

The West Germans, however, have as much strength in depth that there is not room in the side for the Danish international, Lars Bastrup, who scored a hat-trick against Dynamo Kiev in the last round.

SOCIEDAD: Arconada; Celaveta, Gorriz, Gajate, Olaizola, Diego, Larranaga, Lamora, Bakero, Uralde, Lopez Ufarte.
HAMBURG: Stein; Hieronymus, Kaltz, Jakobs, Wehmeyer, Hartwig, Groh, Rolff, Magath, Milewski, Hrubesch.

# Aberdeen must not underrate Belgians

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen have been jolted out of their recent complacency by their manager's insistence that their opponents tonight, Waterschei, are a better team than Bayern Munich. The only British club left in European competition should gain the two-goal lead they believe is required to qualify for the final of the European Cup Winner's Cup, despite the assertion of the Belgian coach Ernst Kunnecke that there is nothing between the teams contesting the first leg of the semi-final at Pittodrie.

Aberdeen are reckoned, by the world experts who saw them dispose so professionally of Bayern, to be more resolute in defence, more commanding in mid-field and certainly more venomous in attack than Waterschei. The Belgians too are without their most inspirational player, the wily defender, van Kraay, an experienced Dutch international who misses the match because of a groin injury. Nevertheless there is an air of anxiety over Aberdeen. Recently the team who have been sweeping all before them in Europe as well as Scotland have become lethargic.

They lost to St Mirren at home on Saturday and their manager Alec Ferguson, has called a special meeting of his players, impressing on them the need of "pride and ambition" rather than to indicate the size of the bonus for reaching the final of a major European tournament. His priority is to overcome the feeling among his players that they have already experienced their European Cup final.

The provincial Belgians do not have the aura of glamour which is attached to the world-renowned Bayern. "Perhaps," Ferguson said, "many of our players felt the games against Bayern were the pinnacle of the tournament. The ties against the Germans were full of drama and there was an amazing climax before we won so that was a difficult act to follow. But I am trying to impress on the players that they must treat Waterschei with even more respect than Bayern."

Although Aberdeen have sunk recently, mainly because Strachan, who sets the style, has not been at his most fruitful since returning after severe injury, they have the resilience to rise to the biggest occasion in the history of the club. There are no injury problems.

Waterschei were good enough to beat Paris St-Germain in the last round, but Aberdeen are more used to pressure and if Black and McGhee find form they are more capable than any of the Belgian attackers of snatching those important goals.

ABERDEEN: Leighton, Kennedy, Rougvie, Bell, McLeish, Miller, Strachan, Simpson, McGhee, Black, Weir.
WATERSCHEI (from): Pudelko, Martos, David, Clijsters, van Kraay, P Janssen, R Janssen, Plessers, Coenen, Gudmensson, Voordeckers, Berger, Bialousz, Conlnx, Mass, Thijs.
Referee: P Bergamo (Italy).

# Bohemians off form

Prague, April 5 – Bohemians Prague, booed off the pitch by their own fans last Sunday, were obviously conserving their strength for the UEFA Cup semi-final first leg against Anderlecht of Belgium here tomorrow.

The Belgians, Cup Winners' Cup champions in 1976 and 1978, will be equally determined to pull their game together after a 2-1 beating at Ghent last Saturday ended a run of games without a defeat.

It was Anderlecht's first defeat since the former international, Paul van Himst, took over as trainer and cost them a chance of strengthening their slender lead in the Belgian first division. They looked tired with five players in their side who had played in Belgium's 2-1 win over East Germany in a punishing European championship match in Leipzig the previous Wednesday.

Bohemians consolidated their lead in the Czechoslovak leaue wih a 1-0 weekend win over Inter Bratislava, but they played well below their usual standard and the supporters did not like it. "We played only as much as we had to to win," said the veteran Premysl Bicovsky, who missed the match because of injury.

Lisbon, April 5 – The Portuguese league leaders, Benfica, should score freely against a weakened Universitatea Craiova, of Romania, in their semi-final first leg here.

# Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated

**European Cup**
**Semi-final, first leg**
Real Sociedad v Hamburg (7.0)
Juventus v Widzew Lordz

**Cup Winners' Cup**
**Semi-final, first leg**
Aberdeen v Waterschei (Bel)
Austria Vienna v Real Madrid (6.30)

**UEFA Cup**
**Semi final, first leg**
Bohemians Prague v Anderlecht (4.0)
Benfica v Universitatea Craiova (9.0)

**Scottish premier division**
Celtic v Dundee United

**Scottish first division**
Heart of Midlothian v Queen's Park
Partick Thistle v Falkirk

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dartford v Witney.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Huddersfield v Blackpool; Newcastle v Bury (7.0); Sheffield United v Sheffield Wednesday; West Bromwich v Coventry (7.0); Wolves v Leeds (7.0). Second division: Barnsley v Chesterfield (7.0); Bolton v Oldham (7.0); Middlesborough v Bradford City (7.0); Port Vale v Derby (7.0); Preston v Sunderland (7.0).

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Devizes v Frome (6.15).

HERTS SENIOR CUP: Semi-final: Barnet v Watford.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS FESTIVAL (at Skegness): 10.15 and 3.0 kick-offs.

**RUGBY UNION**

CLUB MATCHES: London Scottish v Saracens; Penarth v Newbridge (7.0); Pontypridd v Glamorgan Wanderers (7.0); US Portsmouth v Public School Wanderers.

**RUGBY LEAGUE**

FIRST DIVISION: Carlisle v Castleford (at Wakefield Trinity); Wigan v Warrington.
SECOND DIVISION: Rochdale Hornets v Salford

# United fear dispelled

Ron Atkinson, the Manchester United manager, yesterday dispelled any long-term injury fears surrounding Steve Coppell. The England winger hobbled through the game at Sunderland on Monday with a knee injury because United had already used their substitute, and it was later feared that Coppell might miss the FA Cup semi-final with Arsenal on April 16.

But Atkinson said: "It was a painful bang on the knee, but I am hopeful he could be fit for Saturday." But Lou Macari, who limped off in the first half with a thigh strain, will be out indefinitely. Atkinson may also give is loan goalkeeper, Wealands, a third game in succession on Saturday in place of the injured Bailey. Atkinson may decide to give Bailey a further week's rest to allow him to recover fully from his thigh injury.

Arsenal's worries over O'Leary's damaged ankle eased yesterday. He reported for extra training along with the rest of the Arsenal Team after Monday's 5-0 thrashing by Tottenham. The plaster on his ankle was removed and his manager, Terry Neill, said: "It looks quite good, a lot better than we expected."

But Neill felt it was too early to speculate on whether O'Leary would be fit to play for Arsenal in this Saturday's home match against Coventry City.

Gary Mills yesterday left Derby to rejoin Seattle Sounders

# Real test for Viennese

Vienna, Reuter – Austria Wien prepare to return to the lions' den when they meet Real Madrid, of Spain, in the first leg of their European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final here today.

The Austrians dismayed Spanish supporters when they defeated the holders Barcelona in the quarter-final round last month and they know that to reach the final in Gothenburg in May they will have to overcome vociferous crowd support in Madrid in two weeks' time.

The Austrians were written off before they travelled to Spain in the last round after being held to a goalless draw by Barcelona in the first leg. They won through to the last four with a hard-fought 1 – 1 draw in Barcelona, but manager Vaclav Halama will not want to run things so close this time.

His side warmed up with a 5 – 1 League win over LASK on Saturday, but Real are equally confident after reclaiming the leadership of the Spanish first division with their 2 – 0 win over Bilbao. The Spaniards will, however, be without Stielike, the West German midfield player, who is injured, and Camacho, a defender.

Real will have Metgod, a 21-year-old Dutch defender, who missed the win over Bilbao, back in their side.

Halama will be hoping his midfield quartet can find its best form to put them on the road to a place in the final. "If they are as good against Real as they were last weekend I think we could go to Madrid with one or two goals in hand," he said.

AUSTRIA WIEN (probable): Koncilia, Obermayer, Sara, Zore, Degeorgi, Mustedenagic, Baumeister, Gasselich, Magyar, Polster, Steinkogler.
REAL MADRID (from): Garcia Renon, San Jose, Metgod, Bonet, Juan Jose, Angel, Gallego, Garcia Hernandez, Juanito, Santillana, Pineda, Augustin, Salguero, Portugal, Del Gosque, Ito.

TENNIS



Goodall of Yorkshire: second round loser

# Wilander tests the wisdom of Solomon

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Mats Wilander was just another customer in the public snack-bar during the Portugese Open championships yesterday. Nobody took any notice. He could have been part of the furniture. That says much about Wilander's self-effacing manner, about his status (temporarily a celebrity only within the tennis set) and about the equally unspoilt nature of the citizens of Lisbon and its environs. Professional tennis is a novelty here.

Wilander would like to remanin anonymous except when he is on court. But he cannot do so for long. The youngest of all French singles champions is still only 18 but ranks sixth in the world and has won 28 consecutive matches on the clay courts of Europe.

Those undesirable references for anyone who wants a quiet life. Even in Lisbon, Wilander's privacy will be eroded after he has played his first round match with Harold Solomon today. Solomon, aged 30, is trying to regain the peaks of his youth by playing three tournaments on European clay. He did not need a first round match with Wilander.

Two more of Solomon's generation, give or take a few years, were the first seeds to be beaten. Shlomo Glickstein beat Balacz Taroczy 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 and a qualifier, Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia, beat Manuel Orantes 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Glickstein has a lugubrious court presence, as if weighted down by the 14 stone packed into his 6ft 2in. But he is a charming man and has one of those deep, warmly responant voices that suggests they have been to a lot of interesting places before emerging as sound waves. Glickstein is having a good year. "I am concentrating harder and my game is steadier but more aggressive."

He keeps drawing seeds in the first round but in the past four weeks has beaten six men ranked above him, including Ivan Lendl and Jose-Luis Clerc.

By contrast Pimek is a spindly 6ft 4in, weighing in at only 12st 4lb. Aged 19, he looks like a slightly elongated Heinz Gunthardt but has a two-handed backhand which, yesterday, whacked the ball down the line with impresive power and precision. Once he had settled down, Pimek also displayed an astute tactical sense in his variation of pace, length and angle.

Orantes tired. There were many flashes of his enviable artistry and the wisdom of his acquired experience often saved his legs and made Pimek ponder deeply. But Orantes is 34 and toying with the idea of moving to over-35 tournaments next year.

"I know most of the guys and it would be nice to play without the pressure of the circuit", Orantes said. It depends how I feel, physically, and how well I play. I still enjoy tennis but don't know what level I will be playing at next year. I want to look good on the court. I don't want to lose to everybody and make a fool of myself. And I will never start playing in qualifying competitions."

The politics of the over-35 circuit (it has been suggested that personalities sometimes matter more than merit when it comes to tournament invitations) are unlikely to affect a gentle man renowned for his sportsmanship.

The real Heinz Gunthardt, as distinct from the Pimek version, was beaten 6-3, 2-6, 7-5 by a sturdy qualifier from Brazil, Carlos Motta. Gunthardt is only 24. But whatever happenned to the world's best junior of 1976, the handsome young man who made tennis a popular sport in Switzerland which is not remarkable for level ground?

For the time being his singles game has deserted him, though he and Taroczy remain among the leading doubles pairs. All credit, though, to Motta. He reached his fifth match point with a delectable cross-court forehand drop, a volley played from a low pick-up. Then Gunthardt put a forehand approach shot in the nett.

The Portuguese champion, Pedro Cordeiro, took only one game from Jose Higueras. Never mind. The sun was shining and the morrow promised an introduction to Sweden's best player. Somebody called Wilander.

# Top seed unable to recover

By Lewine Mair

It was hardly surprising that Tony Mitchell, the No 1 seed, lost 3-6, 6-2, 6-2 to James Turner, of Avon, in the first round of the British junior hard court championship, sponsored by Prudential, at Wimbledon yesterday.

Only recently has Mitchell been able to play without pain, two years after he first had trouble with the tendons in his wrist. An operation last May was nothing short of disaster: the wound became infected and when, eventually, the infection healed, it was soon apparant that the tendon trouble had not. A second operation was required.

In seeding him first, the powers that be, remembering the days when he was outstanding at 16-and-under level, had clearly assumed that he would be quickly back to his best form. Mitchell had himself been hopeful but agreed on Sunday evening that he was, in fact, no more than 80 per cent fit.

Having spent nine weeks working out under the Californain sun, he was confident on the eve of the championship but, when night fell on Monday, with his match against Turner poised at one set all, he knew only too well that he was damagingly short of match practice.

After picking up only two games in the final set yesterday he confided that he had been unable to get his teeth into any of the rallies: "I'm going to have to get a whole lot more matches under my belt", he said.

Turner, who had not taken long to sense that Mitchell was vulnerable, was involved in another split match yesterday. Rain interrupted his game with Richard Whichello, of Kent, at a time when Whichello was one set and 3-1 ahead.

If there were those who found it difficult to understand why Mitchell had been seeded first, still more were surprised to find that Whichello, who just over a week ago won the 16-and-under Saab final at the David Lloyd Centre, is unseeded.

BOY'S SINGLES: Second Round: M Collins bt A Lakatos, 1-6, 7-6, 6-4; J M Turner bt A Mitchell, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; P Coyle bt D Petrie, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2; A Jeffreys bt S Chater, 6-3, 6-4; A P Johnson bt D Ball, 6-0, 7-5; H Slater bt P Russell, 7-5, 6-3; J Mackie bt A Devaney, 6-2, 7-5; D Shann bt J Goodall, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4; J Southcombe bt I MacKinlay, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3. Third round: P Coyle bt M Collins, 6-0, 6-2; P Hand bt C Peet, 6-3, 7-5; P Moore bt S Cole, 6-0, 6-3.

GIRLS' SINGLES: Second round: J Louis bt F Cammack, 6-2, 6-2; B Borneo bt A M Brasher, 6-2, 6-3; S Nicholson bt J Went, 7-6, 6-2; A Simpkin bt C Billingham, 6-2, 6-1; S Longbottom bt D Walker, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; A Grunfeld bt V Lake, 6-3, 6-0; J Holden bt C Bhagwandas, 6-3, 6-3; S Mair bt C Pollard, 6-2, 7-5; L Harley bt K Montague, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4; J V Wood bt L Gould, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3; S Sullivan bt J Stamper, 6-0, 6-1; C Bann bt S Swift, 6-1, 7-6; R Eley bt C Gilles, 7-5, 6-1.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS US unless stated: 1 I Lendl (Cz), 752 pts; 2 M Wilander (Swe), 569; 3 G Mayer, 474; 4 P McNamara (Aus), 425; 5 W Scanlon, 345; 6 J McEnroe, 325; 7 J Connors, 312; 8 K Curren (SA) and E Teltscher, 295; 10 G Vilas (Arg), 270.

# Mrs Cawley on form

(Agencies) – In South Caorlina, Evonne Cawley, of Australia, beat Jenny Klitch, of the United States, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1 in the first round of a $200,000 women's tournament. It was her second win in three tournaments this year.

Mrs Cawley, who is now 31, served for the match at 5-4 in the second set after breaking Klitch's serve in the ninth game. But Miss Klitch, who is 14 years younger than Mrs Cawley, broke her opponent's serve to reach 5-all. Miss Klitch then won the next two games as she reeled off eight of the last 10 points, with youthful enthusiasm.

But after dropping the opening game of the final set, Mrs Cawley won six games in a row, securing her victory with two love games.

In another first round match, Carlene Bassett, of Canada, who is only 15-years-old, beat the 13th seed, Rosalyn Fairbank, of South Africa, 6-4, 6-3. Miss Bassett has jumped 50 places, to 95, in the world rankings during the last few months.

In Houston, Paul McNamee, of Australia, scored a surprise 6-4, 6-2 win over the third seeded, Kevin Curren, of South Africa, in the first round of a $300,000 (£145,000) World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament yesterday.

The hard-serving Curren, who was unable to hold a 4-1 first set lead, admitted he was uncomfortable on the clay courts. The courts played even slower than usual because of drizzle throughout the day that caused several delays in other matches.

"I'm not patient enough to play on this stuff," Curren said. "I like to come in on my serve. I'm an aggressive player. When I tried to rally with him from the baseline, I didn't win those points either."

McNamee obviously did not find the conditions difficult. From 2-2 in the second set, he took four consecutive games to win the match in straight sets.

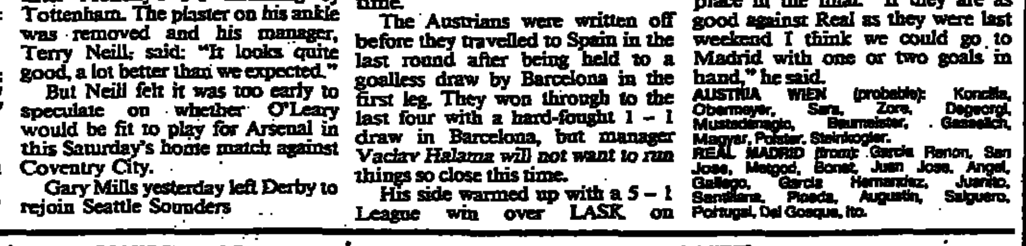
# America helps British pair

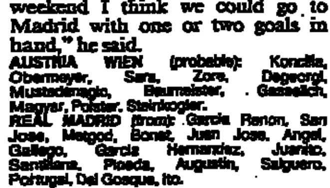
Amanda Brown, of Norfolk, and Sara Gomer, from Devon, have been included in the British junior Wightman Cup squad. Miss Brown, aged 17, has achieved some notable results in the past six months, including winning the Australian junior championship and taking her first senior tournament title in the United States.

Miss Gomer, too, has shown up well against American opposition. Both these British girls are now among the top 150 in the world, according to the computer ranking list.

Miss Brown and Miss Gomer join Elizabeth Jones (Hampshire) and Shelley Walpole (Surrey) in the squad which challenges the United States later this year for the Maureen Connolly Trophy.

Their inclusion means they will receive financial backing from the Lawn Tennis Association to pursue their individual tournament programmes. Each member's progress will be reviewed by Susan Mappin, the director of women's tennis in Britain, at four-monthly intervals throughout the year.





SQUASH RACKETS

# Alauddin disqualified from British Open

By Richard Eaton

Geoff Hunt, whose name became synonymous with the British Open he won a record eight times, arrived at the event sponsored by Davies and Tate at Derby yesterday to assist his Australian compatriot and [illegible] apparent, Dean Williams. [illegible]her of the founding fathers of [illegible]ional squash, Gogi Alauddin, [illegible] not, and was scratched.

[illegible]ams reckons Hunt played a [illegible]rt in helping him to become [illegible]se finalist in the World Open [illegible]ember, and with the great [illegible] his corner again yesterday, [illegible] the Welsh champion Teifion [illegible]ry 9-3, 9-4, 9-3. Alauddin's [illegible] Sohail Qaiser, arrived with [illegible]s of a shoulder injury to his [illegible]-known uncle, who had apparently stayed behind in Wembley.

No such explanation had, however, been reported to the tournament director Andre Shelley, and after scratching him from his first-round match against the Egyptian Abbas Kaoud, Shelley announced that Alauddin was being reported to the International Squash Players' Association along with [illegible]arimullah Khan, another Pakistani who failed to explain his non-arrival.

Alauddin is, of course, one of the first four touring professionals who gave rise to the ISPA, and his absence is all the more disappointing because last month at the Irish Open he was playing well enough to win against Gawain Briars, the first home player to be seeded in the top eight of the British Open for 12 years.

Alauddin had, in fact, been preparing harder for this year's event than for many years. He has recently completed the building of a large house, has seen the departure of his nephew, Qaiser, to London, and at the age of 32, rightly feels he can regain at least some of the abilty that took him to two British Open finals. He was almost certainly the tournament's most dangerous floater.

Eight Canadians also failed to compete but this was through no fault of their own. The Canadian Government refuses to provide grants for any event in which South Africans are competing – one of the possible interpretations of the Gleneagles agreement. "We might not agree with the decision but we have to live with it", said their manager Ian Paton. Last night instead the Canadians were en route to Ilkeston to play an under-23 international with England.

Hidayat Jahan, the World No 2, who was disqualified for arguing with the referee in his last match at Chichester just over a week ago, this time completed the course. He won 9-1, 9-2, 0-9, 9-0, against John Stockenberg, of Sweden, and now plays Greg Pollard of Australia.

Pollard's encouter against John Easter, now 37 provided the most entertaining English performance. Easter had game balls in both the first and fourth games before losing 8-10, 9-2, 2-9, 9-10. He led 8-7 in the first game before losing ashoe in a mid-court tussle and then in one run the game. But this was the only inelegant moment from a man whose appearance of a matinee idol and delicate skills endur remarkably with the years.

OTHER RESULTS: M Ahmed (Pak) bt S Rollington, 9-6, 9-5, 9-4; G Williams bt J Le Lievre, 9-0, 9-2, 9-4.

SWIMMING

# Stewart's Rocket

By Robert Pryce

Tom Stewart had become accustomed to the sweet smell of success since he revived the Dundee Rockets three years ago. But, after Dundee's 8-7 defeat at home to Murrayfield in the first leg of the Scottish championship final he is "prepared to create quite a stink".

Dundee are protesting over the choice of officials for the game. The referee was Glenn Reilly, brother of a current Murrayfield player.

Dundee struggled to find their form, conceding an early goal when a shot from Paul Hand from the halfway line somehow eluded Ward. They were 4-6 down entering the last period, but then two goals from Leblance and Halpin's third of the night brought them level at 7-7.

Then, in the most controversial incident of the game, Hudson was penalized, Brinster followed him to the penalty box for protesting too vehemently and Berube capitalized on Murrayfield's numerical advantage with the deciding goal.

There were protests, too, at the quality of the refereeing at Whitley Bay, where the home team obstinaltely refused to present Streatham with the win they needed to qualify for the British championship play-offs. Whitehouse scored three goals in Whitley's 6-2 win. Stefan and Brine, of Streatham, each received match penalties for dissent.

## Becker says no

Tom Becker, the coach of the basketball championship winners, Sunderland, has turned down an offer to join Leicester. Instead, the American is ready to join the struggling Manchester club.

CRICKET

# Gavaskar makes most of a life of ease

Georgetown (Guyana) Reuter – Sunil Gavaskar survived an easy slip chance to score an unbeaten 50 in India's first innings at lunch on the fifth and final day of the rain-disrupted third Test against West Indies.

At the interval India, replying to the West Indies 470 all out, were 106 for two with Gavaskar in full command on 58. With only a day remaining there was little competitive interest left in the match, but the prospect of Gavaskar playing a big innings drew a sizable crowd. They were not to be disappionted as the Indian opener, who had not made more than 32 previously in the series, got away to a sparkling start.

Glancing, driving and cutting a succession of boundaries, Gavaskar stroked his way to 30 as India went to 50 in only 10 overs after losing Gaekwad for eight.

With the total at 68 Amarnath, India's most consistent batsman in the series, sliced a drive off Marshall to Richards at third slip and soon afterwards Gavaskar snicked a ball from Marshall, bowling around the wicket, to Greenidge at second slip, only to see the straightforward chance go down.

There were to be no more alarms as Gavaskar and Vengsarkar (16 not out) saw India safely through to lunch.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| C G Greenidge, c Kirmani, b Maninder Singh | 70 |
| D L Haynes, c Yashpal, b Venkataraghavan | 46 |
| I V A Richards, c Venkataraghavan, b Sandhu | 109 |
| H A Gomes, c Gaekwad, b Kapil Dev | 36 |
| M A Holding, run out | 0 |
| A L Logie, c Kirmani, b Sandhu | 0 |
| *C H Lloyd, c Kirmani, b Shastri | 81 |
| †P J Dujon, c and b Venkataraghavan | 47 |
| M D Marshall, lbw b Kapil Dev | 27 |
| A M E Roberts, c Gavaskar, b Sandhu | 36 |
| J Garner not out | 1 |
| Extras (b-1, lb-14, nb-1, w-1) | 17 |
| Total (all out) | 470 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–89, 2–157, 3–252, 4–253, 5–256, 6–299, 7–387, 8–417, 9–460.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 30-7-88-2; Sandhu, 25.4-5-87-3; Shastri, 22-3-84-1; Maninder Singh, 27-3-90-1; Venkataraghavan, 38-4-124-2.

INDIA: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| S M Gavaskar, not out | 58 |
| A D Gaekwad, c Dujon, b Holding | 8 |
| M Amarnath, c Richards, b Marshall | 13 |
| D B Vengsarkar, not out | 16 |
| Extras (b-1, lb-2, nb-8) | 11 |
| Total (2 wkts) | 106 |

TO BAT: Yashpal Sharma, R J Shastri, *Kapil Dev, †A M H Kirmani, B S Sandhu, Maninder Singh, S Venkataraghavan.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–24, 2–68.

BOWLING (to date): Roberts 5-0-15-0; Holding 5-0-27-1; Garner 9-4-22-0; Marshall 6-1-21-1.

## Surrey firmly in the black

Surrey, have joineed the small group of counties who made a profit in 1982. They made £5,374, helped by a £12,000 winner's cheque for defeating Warwickshire in last September's Natwest Trophy final.

The only other counties to finish in the black were Essex, Leicestershire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire and Somerset.

The Surrey chairman, Derek Newton said: "Despite the economic climate, we have been able to maintain our programme of ground improvement for the benefit of our members, staff and general public."

JOHANNESBURG: Currie Cup: Western Province, 228 and 490-7 dec, draw with Transvaal, 475 and 97-1. Transvaal in Currie Cup.

FOR THE RECORD

**ATHLETICS**

TEMPE, Arizona: Women's shot-put: L Deniz (US), 64.62 metres (US record).

**BASEBALL**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 5, Atlanta Braves 4.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Kansas City Royals 7, Baltimore Orioles 2; Texas Rangers 5, Chicago White Sox 3; Cleveland Indians 8, Oakland Athletics 5.

**BASKETBALL**

Seattle Supersonics 121, Los Angeles Lakers 111.
US UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: North Carolina 54, Houston 52.

**FOOTBALL**

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 1, Swansea 1; Ipswich 5, Leicester 1.
IRISH LEAGUE: Crusader 0, Linfield 3.

**RUGBY UNION**

CLUB MATCH: Northampton 8, Metropolitan Police 7.
SOVIET LEAGUE: Ararat Erevan 1, Moscow Torpedo 2; Schachtjor Donezk 0, Pachtakor Taschkent 1; Moscow Spartak 8, Nistru Kichinev 1; Dniepr 1, Zenit Leningrad 0; Tchernomorets Odessa 1, Moscow Dynamo 0; Jalguiris Vilnius 0, Dynamo Tbilissi 0; Dynamo Minsk 1, Neftchi Baku 0; Metallist Kharkov 2, Dynamo Kiev 0; CSKA 1, Torpedo Kutaissi 0.

## Looking smart

Buenos Aires (AFP) – A bailliff appeared in the changing rooms and demanded the kit of the Argentine football team Colon at half-time in a second division away game at Atlanta on Sunday. He wanted the players' shorts and boots as a part settlement of an unpaid debt. However, the team dodged out and the bailliff waited until the end of the game and collected the dirty kit as the players came off at full time. Atlanta won 2-0.

IN BRIEF

# Brookes's winning way

Russell Brookes, of Britain, won the Rothman's Circuit of Ireland motor rally for the third time when he was first back in Belfast yesterday. Brookes, who previously won in 1978, and his co-driver Mike Broad, in their Vauxhall Chevette, had more than three and a half minutes in hand of the Irishman Bertie Fisher and Austin Frazer in an Opel Ascona 400. They were followd by Jimmy McRae and Ian Grindrod, also in an Opel Ascona, who were thirty fifth on the second day.

The 1,400 mile rally took their toll of Stig Blomovist and Per Eklund of Sweden, Pentti Airikkala and Hentri Toivenen of Finland, Harald Demuth of Germany, Terry Kaby and Malcolm Wilson from Britain, and Austin McHale of Ireland. Louise Aitken and Ellen Morgan drove their Ford escort into seventh position overall, the first all-women crew for 15 years to finish in the top ten.

UNOFFICIAL PLACINGS: 1, R Brookes and M Broad (Vauxhall Chevette) 7hr 59min 49sec; 2, B Fisher and H Frazer (Opel Ascona 400) 8.3.22; 3, J McRae and I Grindrod (Opel Ascona 400) 8.16.24; 4, E Kidney and P Scott (Datsun Violet GTS) 8.33.21; 5, R McCartney and G Crawford (Vauxhall Chevette) 8.38.12; 6, C Lord and R Varley (Mazda RX7) 8.48.27.

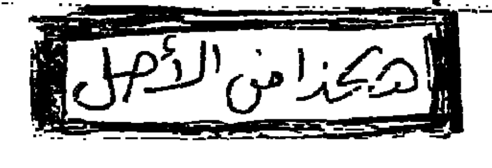
CRICKET: Ian Botham, who made the worst start of any Test captain in the history of the international game, wants the England captain's job back – because he now feels mature enough to handle it. Botham, who did not win one of his 12 Tests between June, 1980 and early July, 1981, will reveal his renewed ambition in tonight's ITV Midweek Sports Special.

He confesses: "I've learned a lot since I lost the captaincy of England. – My problem was man management. I didn't realize that some people need shouting at, others need telling they are the best in the world. – I'd love another chance. But I'd also love Bob Willis to be given the captaincy this summer–."

Although Willis lost the Ashes and England failed to reach the Benson and Hedges one-day finals in Australia Willis is still the favourite – ahead of Gower, – to be appointed captain for the Prudential World Cup which starts on June 9.

Botham lost four and drew eight of his matches as captain, but can plead the excuse that nine of them were against the all powerful West Indies. The captaincy caused his form to dive – batting from an average of 40.48 to 14.23 and bowling from average 18.54 to 34.29 – and he was sacked after bagging a pair and losing the second Test of the Australian series.

● Graham Cowdrey, 18-year-old son of the former Kent and England captain, Colin Cowdrey, is joining the Kent staff this summer. A right-handed batsman, he will be available only for the second half of the season as he is a student at Durham University. His brother, Chris, has been on the Kent staff since 1976.



RACING: GRAND NATIONAL RUNNERS/ RAMIFICATIONS OF SHERGAR'S KIDNAPPING

# Grittar's rider escapes as mount is killed

By Michael Seely

Paul Barton, John Francome's replacement jockey on Grittar the Grand National favourite escaped unhurt when Hawkbarrow was killed in a fall at the sixth flight of hurdles in the Montagu Handicap at Wetherby yesterday. "I'm fine for Aintree on Saturday," Barton said afterwards, "and I'm looking forward to riding Grittar. It's a tremendous chance for me, though I'm naturally sorry for John. I'm unlikely to be riding the horse beforehand."

Both Frank Gilman, Grittar's owner, breeder and trainer and Dick Saunders, last year's winning rider are convinced that Barton is the man to do their hero justice. "Paul has been in tremendous form this season", Saunders said. "He's a very good horseman as well as being a top-class jockey. I thought he gave Mr Marlsbridge a superb ride over the course when the pair won the Topham Trophy a couple of seasons ago."

National fever is now gripping everyone and the realization that the big day is now only four days away came with the publication of the first stage of declarations yesterday. There were no surprise withdrawals among the 46 acceptors, although Ramrajya is unlikely to run.

Grittar is still a firm favourite at 5-1 with all leading firms of bookmakers. Spartan Missile remains second choice in the market at 8-1. It is difficult to beat 12-1 about Ashley House, Corbiere, Keengaddy and Bonum Omen, although longer prices are available against such strongly fancied runners as Mid Day Gun, Peaty Sandy, Fortina's Express and Greasepaint.

The wide range of betting reflects the open nature of the race. Mr Saunders is a man of sound judgement and it is interesting to hear his views. "It's the most competitive National for years. There are at least 10 with sound chances. You've got to favour Grittar and Spartan Missile as the most experienced horses. If Spartan Missile found his best form he might be the best at the weights, but as that is uncertain I will not desert Grittar. Of the others I like Midday Gun. He's got a racing weight and he's a clever jumper".

Saunders has hit the nail on the head. Spartan Missile had to work hard to beat Burnt Oak at Newbury, a horse to whom he would have been conceding a great deal of weight in the handicap. Nicky Henderson is a trainer in form and he is delighted with the horse who finished runner up to Aldaniti two years ago. It is indeed difficult hard to choose between the pair.

An enthralling afternoon awaits the enormous crowd that is expected at Aintree on Saturday., Badsworth Boy, Dickinson's spectacular winner of the Queen Mother


Paul Barton: unlikely to ride Grittar beforehand

Champion Chase at the National Hunt Festival will make a bold effort to defy 12 stone in the opening Park Hampers Steeplechase. Gaye Brief, Mercy Rimell's brilliant winner of the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle is one of eight acceptors for the Sun Templegate Hurdle.

At Ascot this afternoon Prominent King is chosen to beat Sealed in the Land Rover One Ten Hunters' Chase. Sealed deeply impressed all those who saw him win a similar race at Bangor-on-Dee recently, but so too did Prominent King in his victory in the James Seely Memorial Hunters' Chase at Southall.

Now that David Nicholson's horses have struck form Goldspun may prove too good for Crimson Embers and Roadster in the Keith Prowse long distance hurdle. That remarkable veteran Neville Crump also struck gold over the Easter weekend, winning two races on Saturday and landing another double on Monday. If Richdee finds his best form in the Perigrine Handicap Chase, the three-times course winner may be capable of beating Henry Kissinger.

NATIONAL FIELD: Ashley House, Grittar, Venture to Cognac, Tacroy, Spartan Missile, Corbiere, King Spruce, Royal Mail, Peaty Sandy, Political Pop, The Ladys Master, My Buck, Carrow Boy, Bonum Omen, Mid Day Gun, Pilot Officer, Beacon Time, Greasepaint, Beech King, Fortina's Express, Hot Tomato, Secret Progress, Three to One, Hallo Dandy, Ramrajya, Duncreggan, Keengaddy, Colonel Christy, Mender, Delmoss, Brave Jack, Menford, Oakprime, The Vintner, Arrigle Boy, Artistic Prince, Yer Man, O'er The Border, Canford Ginger, Monty Python, Williamson, Midday Welcome, Sydney Quin, That's It, Tower Moss, Never Tamper.

## Four for Scudamore

The joint champion jockey, Peter Scudamore, was in almost invincible form at Chepstow yesterday, winning the first four races on Somay, Chingolo, Bold Image and Ro's Owen, for a 664-1 four-timer. His only failure was a fourth on Member's Relish in the last race.

# Ma Biche races to easy trial victory

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

The luck of Criquette Head changed dramatically at Maisons Laffitte yesterday when Ma Biche put up a nearly perfect trial for the 1,000 Guineas on April 28. Making up for the enormous disappointment of Saint Cyrien in yesterday's Prix di' Fontainebleau at Long champ, Ma Biche needed only the minimum of assistance from Freddy Head to take the seven-furlong Prix Imprudence on ground which could only have been described as pudding-like.

A race later the Stavros Niarchos-owned L'Emigrant put up a scintillating display to take the Prix Djebel, which was run in exactly the same time as the Imprudence. However, there is now only a remote chance that L'Imigrant will travel to England for the 2,000 Guineas, as Niarchos already owns Proclaim and has a 25 per cent interest in the current favourite, Dunbeath.

Ma Giche has done remarkably well during the winter and completely outshone her opponents in the paddock. Patiently ridden by Freddy Head, the filly took the lead a furlong out and was eased near the line to beat Daring Display a length and a half with Bold Apparel three lengths away third. Ma Biche is down to 7-2 with Ladbrokes after being laid to lose £75,000 yesterday.

Back to her usual cheerful form, Madame Head commented: "That was just fine. She could not have done better on such ground." And her brother added: "Ma Biche felt really well. She blew a little after the race and will be even better for the Guineas."

Robert Collet might run Bold Apparel at Newmarket, but his filly will run first in the Prix Montenica in eight days' time. Here she will meet Deep Roots, who missed yesterday's Fontainebleau because of underfoot conditions and this colt will then probably contest the Poule d'Essai des Poulains and not the 2,000 Guineas.

Once Cash Asmussen pressed the button on l'Emigrant, the Djebel was over in a matter of strides. The colt showed quite remarkable acceleration on the ground and had to be restrained before landing this classic trial by five lengths from Ginger Brink with the long-time leader, Faith Quest, two lengths away, third. Asmussen was enthusiastic about l'Emigrant after dismounting: "He feels like a potential champion, and how he has improved from two to three. It was really a remarkable performance when you consider the track."

STATE OF GOING: Pontefract: good to soft. Ascot: good to soft. Tomorrow. Liverpool: Grand National Course good to soft, Midway Course good to soft.

# Shergar syndicate start to cast their lines in other waters

By Michael Seely

Lord Derby has acted on the assumption that Shergar is dead and has sent two mares to other stallions. "I had to take a view," he said yesterday. "No one seems to know anything definite and the season is getting on. Base Camp has gone to Ela-Mana-Mou and Ouija is visiting Posse. I already have a share in Posse and it is convenient that both these stallions are standing in Ireland."

Coyote, another of Lord Derby's brood mares has already been delivered of a filly foal sired by Shergar, the winner of the 1981 Derby. Another member of the syndicate did not wish to be named but said that he had also made alternative arrangements for his mares this season.

Ghislain Drion is the manager of the Ballymany Stud from which Shergar was removed by force on February 7. He is also a member of the Shergar syndicate. Speaking from Ireland he said yesterday: "I know of nine foals who have already been born this season; four of them are colts and five are fillies. Forty four mares were tested as being in foal to Shergar. One slipped her foal and another absorbed one, so another 33 must be due to foal."

Mr Drion was unwilling to discuss any other aspect of the Shergar affair. "What other syndicate members are doing with their mares is a strictly private matter. And indeed the more the question of Shergar's disappearance is kept private the better."

Shergar raced in the colours of the Aga Khan for whom he won five of his races in 1981, including the English and Irish Derbies and as the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot. He was syndicated for £10m at the end of that season, 34 shares being sold for £250,000. The Aga Khan who also owns the Ballymany Stud retained six shares for his own use.

the syndicate obviously faces grave financial loss if Shergar is not found. The matter of any compensation by insurance is complicated as each individual member has made his own arrangements. Lord Derby said: "This is rather a delicate area as we do not know what has happened to the stallion. Personally I am insured against Shergar's death, but would that cover apply to kidnapping?" Another breeder with a share in the stallion said that he had no insurance cover.

It is difficult to estimate what the possible loss of Shergar might mean to the breeding industry. He was an outstanding racehorse and the margin of his 10-length victory over Glint of Gold at Epsom was the widest recorded in the history of the race. Timeform had this comment in their annual, *"Racehorses of 1981"*. "As a performer we consider him one of the best horses in our experience, inferior only to Sea Bird II, Ribot and Mill Reef in the specialist middle-distance category."

Norther Dancer, the American stallion and his son, Nijinsky, are the most sought after stallions in the world. Golden Fleece last year's Derby winner was sired by Nijinsky and Assert, the winner of the French and Irish Derbies, was a product of another of Northern Dancer's sons, Be My Guest. It is against this background that Shergar's potential must be assessed as part of his value must be based on the valuable alternative that he could provide to the prepotent Northern Dancer blood and as in all forms of genetics too much in-breeding inevitably has a detrimental effect on the strain.

Peter Willett, the president of the Thoroughbred Breeders Association said: "Of course Shergar had enormous potential as a stallion, that is why he was syndicated for £10 million. He is in the same category as Troy who was an equally emphatic winner of the Derby in 1979. We shall know more about Troy after his first two year olds have run this season."

Shergar was bred by the Aga Khan. He is sired by Great Nephew, the father of the 1975 Derby winner, Grundy. His mother, Sharmeen, traces back six generations to the legendary Mumtaz Mahal, who was the grand-dam of Mahmoud, Nasrullah and Abernant. The mention of these names along underlines the value of the families developed by the present Aga Khan's grandfather whose traditions are being carried on by the present holder of the title.

Karim Aga Khan, is the most influential individual breeder in Europe today. Counting his stallions, brood mares, yearlings, foals and fillies out of training his bloodstock empire numbers more than 500. In recent seasons he has also acquired much of Madame François Dupré's bloodstock interests, and also much of those of the late Marcel Boussac, the French textile manufacturer whose horses dominated the English and French racing in the immediate post-war era.

POINT TO POINT

# Housemistress will take some beating

By Ian Reid

Housemistress, the bold-jumping winner of the Vale of Aylesbury RMC Group ladies' open at Kimble on Easter Saturday, will be a leading contender for the final at Chepstow on May 30. Confidently ridden as usual by Rosemary Harper, the mare had six lengths to spare over Menquilla, with the other qualifier, Clever One, the same distance away third.

Old Tom Bombadil looked to have the men's open won when he passed Robin's Tango after the last fence, but Ian McKie conjured a last desperate effort out of Robin's Tango, who caught him on the line.

In a poor field of five for the Woodland Pytchley Webster's Yorkshire Bitter open at Dingley, Gill O'Whiskey, the 4-1 on favourite, was beaten fair and square by Clipston, ridden by John Wrathall. Having his only ride, in the opening adjacent, Peter Greenall was so far ahead on Boonabaroo that his mount jumped the last fence from a trot. Much the best race was the ladies' open, in which Caroline Saunders on the sometimes wayward Duc De Bolbec beat Emma Newton on Lucky Rew by half a length.

Micael Portman's Lochage drew clear up the final hill in the Hursley Hambledon's four-mile open at Tweseldown to beat two other proven stayers in The Spud Centre and Great Crack, the 1982 winner. Belinda Cooper took another ladies' open, on the grey Casket, who won in good style from two course winners, Starsky and Mister Tack.

In the Old Berks open Lockinge on Easter Monday, Craig Pilgrm rode a storming finish on the 12-1 outsider, More Culture, to get the better of Ian McKie on the favourite, Nostrodamus with Britway third. After Teresa Webber, on her father's impressive five-year-old, Brockie Law, had comfortably beaten the consistent but one-paced Gypsy Inn in the ladies' open, her brother Paul had an even easier win on Mark Barlow's Gaberday in the restricted open.

At Hackwood Park, the Vine and Craven open, a Webster's qualifier, was won by the odds-on favourite, Buck Royale, from Arctic Love. Optomism, who had beaten Buck Royale at Fontwell, unseated rider Jenny Pidgeon, whose only mount, French Peacock, had won at Kimble on the Saturday, took the women's race for the second year running on Zarajeff, and the restricted open at Gatcombe Park. Her last eight point-to -point rides have all been winners – surely a record.

Most spectators will regret the loss of the beautiful course at Fox Farm, Stow-on-The-Wold, where the Heythrop held their point-to-point for 30 years, but riders (and horses) may well prefer the hunt's new course on Richard Sumner's land at Dunthrop Farm, just outside Heythrop village, three miles north-east of Chipping Norton.

Major Bernard Loraine-Smith, joint clerk of the course, points out the hard work that has gone into the laying of a new grass track with a one and a half mile circuit, extensive drainage and landscaping, all completed by July 10 last year. As a result, the going, on sandy soil, will never be heavy

GOLF

# A youth learns from the Masters

From John Hennessy Golf Correspondent, Augusta

The first serious rites of the golfing spring, in the northern hemisphere at least, are about to be enacted this week with the opening of the Masters tournament. The weather in the United States has been so unpredictable, with rain under Royal patronage in Southern California and snow in Las Vegas, that one was prepared for all conditions in this quiet corner of Georgia.

In the event, Augusta has emerged seductively in its Easter bonnet, and to walk the course, or rather the grounds (since the layout is more in the form of a park than a traditional golf course) is delight enough,

It is this idyllic scene that Martin Thompson, aged just 19, has just entered. He rubs shoulders with the Nicklauses and the Watsons, the Palmers and the Players. More specifically, with Faldo, Lyle and Oosterhuis, he forms an interesting British quartet this year.

For the moment, Thompson's playing partner for the first two days is unknown, or at least undisclosed, but it is likely, according to tradition, to be either Watson, the 1981 winner and holder of the United States Open or Ballesteros, the 1982 Master.

That might be thought to be a daunting experience for the youngest player in the field, but Thompson, as clean-cut a figure as a compatriot would want to see on a foreign golf course, is not in the least daunted.

Augusta, he says is all that he had expected, in spite of the fact that he had expected so much. He has thought about little else throughout the long winter months and read every scrap of information about the tournament and its uniquely challenging 18 holes.

In these last few days, Thompson has been coming to grips with the special problems of the Augusta National where the open fairways and absence of rough offer, at first glance, a series of tempting targets, But the greens, as they are apt to say here, are something else, with hardly a flat line and getting quicker with every passing day.

Hitting the green is not nearly enough. It is those few square yards on the correct side of the flag that one aims for and the tee shot accordingly has to be placed to offer the best chance of that second, or occasionally third shot to the green.

At his fourth attempt, Thompson went round in 71, one under par. He was playing with the 1981 Amateur champions of the United States and Britain respectively, Nathanial Crosby and Philippe Ploujoux. Of the greens, he says disarmingly, "I didn't have a clue to start with. "But he had come to grips with them to such purpose that four rounds like yesterday's would have put him in a


Watson: 1981 winner likely to partner Thompson

play-off for the title last year.

He had four birdies in the back nine, which embraces the infamous Amen Corner, from eleven to 13, and other watery graves on 15 and 16.

Thompson has been through a trying time since his victory in last year's Amateur, having become too obsessed with the mechanics of the swing and too readily plied with advice.

Now, he says, he has gone back to what comes naturally. If his swing seeems to come too quickly for comfort, for he is up and down in a flash, it is a method that seems to work for him.

Thompson does not contribute to a reluctant break with tradition that makes this year's Masters soomething of a watershed. For the first time the players are allowed to bring their own caddies and if a white overall and white tennis shoes are still obligatory, a black skin is not.

This is the second leg of the Augusta double, dispelling the unfortunate remark of one of Augusta's former autocrats, apocryphal or not one cannot be sure, that, "a black man will never play this course and a whiteman will never carry a bag".

The rise of black players in the United States in recent years removed the first condition and the second has fled into history. White faces now abound under the green caps bearing the superfluous legend: "Caddy".

Many top players therefore have brought their usual golfing Jeeveses, but some have remained faithful to local men who have served them well in the past. Thompson of course falls into neither category, but he has apparently found a gem in "Frank". Since Frank has already brought home one winner, George Archer in 1969, Thompson seems to be in good hands.

● Jerry Pate, a former US Open champion, officially withdrew from the Masters on Tuesday, the Associated Press reports. Pate is suffering from a neck injury.

More golf, Page 2

CYCLING

# British face bumpy trip to the Isle of Wight

By John Wilcockson

France and The Netherlands have named strong teams for the Sealink International race which starts on April 18 at Ventnor, Isle of Wight. Leading the French squad is Felix Urbain from Nantes, who has had 100 wins in his career. He is a more experienced international than Patrice Esmault from Orleans, who is a time trial specialist with 50 wins to his credit.

Gerrard Schipper and Bert Wekema again head the Dutch team. In 1982 Wekema was the winner of the first stage of the Sealink race, one of 16 victories he amassed last season. The final country to announce their team is Czechoslovakia. They are sending a young formation under Igor Kvitok. The best known of the others are Frantisek Kloucek, who was eighth in the recent world cyclo-cross championships at Birmingham, and Martin Penc, a strong team pursuit rider. He could do well in the time trial stages that open and close the Sealink event.

Two former race winners are included in the 60-man line up Bob Downs, who again leads the Great Britiain amateur team and Billy Kerr, from Ulster, who is included in a BBC sponsored all star team. Downs, who has yet to find the fitness he enjoyed in 1980, did not compete in last weekend's Girvan


Downs: amateurs' leader

three day-race because of a family illness.

A better pointer to form will be next Sunday's Pernod Grand Prix at Beaconsfield, where the chief British amateur prospects face the full Polish team. Poland has two strong competitors, Zenon Jaskula and Zbigniew Szczepkoswski, who was one of the main challengers to the Russians in the 1982 Milk Race.

Jaskula, a 1982 national time trial champion, was fourth in last year's tour of Poland, and has the all-round ability to win a race such as the Sealink.

## Ascot NH

Tote Double 3.55, 5.0. Treble 3.0,4.30,5.30.

[*Television (BBC 1) 2.30, 3.0, (BBC 2) 3.55 races*]

**2.30 GOLDEN EAGLE CHASE** (novices: £8,356: 2m 4f) (7 runners)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | 313110 | ACARINE (D) (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 7-11-3 | P Scudamore |
| 102 | f4123f | ANOTHER BREEZE (D) (Lady Garden) N Gaselee 8-11-3 | Mr Wilson |
| 103 | 210122 | BOREEN DAW (D) (Mrs J O'Neill) K Kindersly 7-11-3 | A Webber |
| 105 | 024fp3 | DONEGAL HOPE (F Sheridan) M Oliver 7-11-3 | R Dickin |
| 108 | 111123 | GALLAGHER (C)(D) (Mrs C Bird III) F Walwyn 7-11-3 | W Smith |
| 110 | 22-001f | PLUNDERING (D) (Mrs M Valentine) F Winter 6-11-3 | B De Haan |
| 111 | 311014 | *STARFEN (C) (F Ballard) M H Easterby 7-11-3* | *J J O'Neill* |

9-4 Gallagher, 100-30 Acarine, 4 Boreen Daw, Starfen, 8 Plundering, 12 Another Breeze, 20 Donegal Hope.

FORM: Gallaher (11-4) 3rd beaten 6l to Canny Danny (level) with Acarine (level) 6th beaten 19l and Another Breeze (level) every chance when fell 2 out 14 ran. Cheltenham 3m chase good to soft Mar 16. Boreen Daw (11-8) 2nd beaten 5l to Ryeman (level) with Starfen (level) 4th beaten 7½l 16 ran. Cheltenham 2m chase good to soft Mar 15. Plundering latest fell 2 out earlier (11-9) won 2½l from Kathies Lad (gave 6lb) 7 ran. Cheltenham 2m 4f nov chase soft Jan 3. Donegal Hope (10-12) 3rd beaten 28l to Galleon Beach (gave 6lb) 7 ran. Wolverhampton 3m 2f nov chase good to soft Mar 28.
SELECTION: Plundering.

**3.0 LAND ROVER ONE TEN HUNTERS CHASE** (Amateurs: £2,033: 3m) (10)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | f14-124 | DANCING BRIG (CD) (Mrs L Clay) T Alay 12-12-1 | D Brown |
| 202 | 0/f1113 | KENTIGERN (Mrs J Bembridge) Mrs J Bembridge 7-12-1 | Alisun Dare 7 |
| 204 | 3/1p312- | OTTER WAY (CD) (O Carter) O Carter 15-12-1 | Polly Curling 7 |
| 205 | 42-3011 | PROMINENT KING (D) (T Easterby) M H Easterby 11-12-1 | J Wilson |
| 206 | 21-f1 | SEALED (Mrs M Stirk) Mrs M Stirk 8-12-1 | T Walford 7 |
| 207 | p0-4010 | SHANE HILL (D) (Mrs S Embiricos) J Gifford 10-12-1 | – |
| 210 | 0/p-pp14 | TUFFNUT PRINCE (D) (D Lowe) D Lowe 9-11-11 | DOUBTFUL |
| 211 | 3p4u0-4 | CHORAL FESTIVAL (M Low) M Low 12-11-7 | M Low 4 |
| 212 | 10/022-0 | VILLAGE THIEF (Mrs J Felton) Mrs J Felton 13-11-7 | DOUBTFUL |
| 213 | ppl/p0u- | ZONGALERO (D) (N Henderson) N Henderson 13-11-7 | A Clarke 7 |

15-8 dancing Brig, 11-4 Prominent King, 4 Otter Way, 13-2 Sealed, 8 Kentigern, 14 Shane Hill, 25 others.

FORM: Kentigern (11-5) 3rd beaten 11l to Mr Mellors (gave 7 lb) with Dancing Brig (gave 4 lb) 4th beaten 11½l 9 ran. Sandown 2m 4f hunter chase soft Mar 29. Prominent King (12-4) won 10l from No Lemon (rec 4 lb) with Tuffnut Prince (rec 4 lb) 4th beaten 15l 10 ran. Southwell 3m 110yd hunter chase soft Mar 30. Sealed (11-5) won 12l from Linenfold (gave 10 lb) 11 ran. Bangor 3m 200yd hunter chase soft Mar 26. Otter Way recent winner of a point-to-point earlier (12-0) 2nd beaten sh hd to Loyal Partner (level) 10 ran. Stratford 3m 2f hunter chase good to firm June 5. Choral Festival (11-10) 4th beaten 17l to Song Of Life (gave 4 lb) 15 ran. Nottingham 2m 6f hunter chase good Mar 22.
SELECTION: Prominent King

**3.55 KEITH PROWSE HURDLE** £7,125: 3m) (13)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | 112404 | CRIMSON EMBERS (CD)(B) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 8-11-12 | S Shilston |
| 30 | 2/f1-p30 | SHELL BURST (CD) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 8-11-12 | R Linley |
| 303 | 1p0400 | FARMER (CD) (R Hawker) R Hawker 8-11-3 | M Richards |
| 304 | 303223 | GOLDSPUN (C) (Ld Vesty) D Nicholson 5-11-3 | P Scudamore |
| 305 | 431310 | OSCAR WILDE (C)(B) (N de Savary) F Winter 8-11-3 | B De Haan |
| 306 | 1-64430 | SANDALAY (G Sumner) P Cundell 5-11-3 | P Charlton |
| 307 | 00121 | ASMAR (D) (Mrs P Sheen) N Henderson 7-11-0 | C Mann |
| 308 | 3p1p41 | BURN NOOKA (C Alexander) R Fisher 6-11-0 | J O'Neill |
| 309 | 44010f | NONLISSIMO (D) (Concorde Bloodstock Acency) W Guest 6-11-0 | S Smith Eccles |
| 311 | 110244 | RISING FALCON (C) (Lady Mary FitzAlan Howard) Lady Herries 11-11-0 | A Webber |
| 312 | 1f3f30 | ROADSTER (C Nash) P Bailey 7-11-0 | G McCourt |
| 314 | 0p0 | WHAT A BOY (P Hopkins) J Gifford 8-11-0 | P Nicholls |
| 315 | 00-ff2 | YOU'RE WELCOME (S Embiricos) J Gifford 7-11-0 | R Rowe |

5-2 Goldspun, 100-30 Crimson Embers, 4 Shell Burst, 6 Oscar Wilde, 8 Asmar, 12 Burn Nooka, 16 others.

FORM: Goldspun (11-10) 3rd beaten 1l to A Kinsman (gave 2 lb) with Crimson Embers (gave 2 lb) 4th beaten 16l and Sandalay (level) 5th beaten 15l nk and Shell Burst (gave 2 lb) not in first 9 of 21. Cheltenham 3m 1f hdle g ood to soft Mar 15. Oscar Wilde (11-5) 7th beaten 11l to Laurensun (rec 10 lb) 16 ran. Stratford 2m 6f nov h'cap chase good to soft Mar 10. Burn Nooka (11-6) won 4l from Holborn Head (red 12 lb) 6 ran. Ayr 3m 110yd nov chase good Mar 14. *Rising Falcon* (11-1) 4th beaten 10½l to Roadster (10-13) 8th beaten over 12 l to Desert Hero (rec 19 lb) 16 ran. Sandown 2m h'cap nov hdle good Mar 12. Your Welcome (11-5) 2nd beaten 2l to Jungle Jim (level) 5 ran. *Newbury 2m 4f 100 yd hdle heavy Mar 25*. Asmar (10-11) won 2½l from Great Developer (rec 3 lb) 10 ran. Chepstow 3m h'cap hdle heavy Apr 4.
SELECTION: Goldspun.

**4.30 KESTREL HURDLE** (handicap: £3,987: 2m) (6)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | 011120 | SULA BULA (D) (G Pratt) M H Easterby 5-11-10 | J O'Neill |
| 402 | 110210 | MIGRATOR (D) Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsen) L Kennard 7-11-8 | R Linley |
| 403 | 001f10 | BRAVE HUSSAR (D) (H Joel) J Gifford 5-10-11 | R Rowe |
| 404 | 0430f0 | PRINCE BLESS (D) (T Hayward) Mrs N Smith 5-10-7 | S Smith Eccles |
| 405 | 212020 | CARVED OPAL (CD) (Mrs G Abecassis) F Winter 5-10-7 | B De Haan |
| 408 | 131313 | DESERT HERO (D) (Mrs F Walwyn) F Walwyn 9-10-7 | R Chapman 7 |

7-4 Sula Bula, 11-4 Migrator, 4 Brave Hussar, 6 Desert Hero, 10 Carved Opal, 14 Prince Bless.

**5.0 PEREGRINE CHASE** (handicap: £5,711: 2m 4f) (6)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | 14-421p | SHADY DEAL (CD) (G Hubbard) J Gifford 10-11-10 | R Rowe |
| 502 | 612200 | RICHDEE (CD) (Miss D Dalzell) N Crump 7-11-7 | C Hawkins |
| 503 | 401022 | HENRY KISSINGER (CD) (J Mansworth) D Gandolfo 9-11-7 | P Barton |
| 505 | 113420 | SEA IMAGE (D) (Mrs O Jackson) F Winter 8-11-1 | B De Haan |
| 506 | 330130 | QUARTO (CD)(B) (A Morton) P Bailey 6-10-10 | R Linley |
| 509 | 0-20002 | SILVERSMITH (Mrs G Malone) L Kennard 10-10-0 | S Smith Eccles |

15-8 Richdee, 11-4 Henry Kissinger, 4 Shady Deal, 5 Quarto, 6 Sea Image, 14 Silversmith

**5.30 HEN HARRIER HURDLE** (novices: £2,701: 2m 4f) (15)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 604 | 1312f | GREEN BRAMBLE (C) (Lady Plummer) N Henderson 6-11-8 | H Davies |
| 606 | 0-10402 | KILLING TIME (R Pesida) J Gifford 6-11-8 | R Rowe |
| 607 | -000/0 | LEWESTON (R Meddes) J O'Donoghue 7-11-8 | P Guest 7 |
| 608 | 421144 | NOBLE HEIR (W Ponsonby) F Walwyn 8-11-8 | K Mooney |
| 612 | 0000fp | RAJENS AIR (P Terry) Mrs B Waring 6-11-8 | S Keightly |
| 616 | 034233 | WEST TIP (D) (p Luff) M Oliver 6-11-8 | P Hobbs |
| 619 | 333202 | CATCH PHRASE (K Carr) J Gifford 5-11-7 | P Nicholls |
| 620 | 003140 | DEEP RIDGE (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimmell 5-11-7 | DOUBTFUL |
| 622 | 242033 | ISAAC NEWTON (N Clark) R Armytage 5-11-7 | A Webber |
| 623 | p0 | KINGHOLM QUAY (Lady Mary FitzAlan Howard) Lady Herries 5-11-7 | M Perrett |
| 624 | 010008 | MALFORD LAD (D) (R Hawker) R Hawker 5-11-7 | M Richards 4 |
| 627 | 40p311 | SPEEDY BEE (D) (Mrs P Harris 5-11-7 | P Scudamore |
| 629 | 010411 | THE CALVADOS KID (D) (N Matheson) A Moore 5-11-7 | G Moore |
| 631 | 21222 | YOUNG LOVER (Mrs O Jackson) F Winter 5-11-7 | Mr O Sherwood |
| 632 | 0400 | BARK (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 4-11-0 | R Hughes |

9-4 Noble Heir, 3 Green Bramble, 4 Young Lover, 6 Speedy Bee, 8 The Calvados Kid, 12 Isaac Newton, 16 others.

### Ascot selections

By Michael Seely

2.30 Gallaher. 3.0 Prominent King. 3.55 Goldspan. 4.30 Sula Bula. 5.0 Richdee. 5.30 West Tip.

## Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best

**2.45 BEAST FAIR STAKES** (2-y-o fillies: £1,230: 5f) (6 runners)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | CHANCEY (I Armitage) M H Easterby 8-8 | M Birch | 4 |
| 3 | | JOCELINE WINIFRED (G A Farndon Eng) R Hollinshead 8-8 | S Perks | 3 |
| 6 | 32 | MAGIC (Mrs W Wharton) W Wharton 8-8 | G Duffield | 1 |
| 7 | | MARKHAM GIRL (D Pritchard) R Thompson 8-8 | S Morris 5 | 6 |
| 8 | 0 | MONTANA DAWN (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-8 | R Cochrane | 5 |
| 9 | | SANDY CAP (M Sinclair) N Tinkler 8-8 | P Robinson | 2 |

11-8 Chancey, 3 Magic, 5 Josceline Winifred, 7 Sandy Cap, 10 Montana, 16 Markham Girl.

**3.15 BENTLEY HANDICAP** (selling: £591: 6f) (9)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | HOPSTONE (R Hobson) R Hobson 7-9-10 | J Lowe | 7 |
| 2 | 04020-0 | MAJESTIC TOWER (B) (C Gray) C Gray 4-9-9 | N Connorton 3 | 8 |
| 3 | 02000-0 | MELBA TOAST (CD,B) (F Rowley) T Taylor 9-9-5 | J Seagrave | 4 |
| 5 | 001040- | FRENCH TOUCH (Mrs J Metcalfe) A Balding 6-9-3 | J Balding | 2 |
| 6 | 010000- | RELATIVE EASE (D Chapman) D Chapman 12-9-0 | D Nicholls | 6 |
| 7 | 00000-0 | STAY SECRET (D,B) (Mrs F Bentley) W Bentley 6-8-13 | I Bleasdale | 3 |
| 8 | 00000-0 | BADACHRO BOY (W Chapman) D Chapman 4-8-13 | K Darley | 5 |
| 9 | 211000- | SILVER RIBBON (B) (J Berry) J Berry 3-8-11 | A Mercer | 9 |
| 10 | 00d00-0 | MIANDRA (Mrs M Almond) N Tinkler 3-8-4 | P Robinson | 1 |

5-2 Majestic Tower, 3 Silver Ribbon, 4 Melba Toast, 11-2 French Touch, 7 Stay Secret, 10 Relative Ease, 20 others.

**3.45 HEY SOFT DRINKS STAKES** £2,372: 2m 1f 24yd) (5)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 222010- | CRUSADER CASTLE (P Mellon) I Balding 4-9-7 | P Eddery | 1 |
| 3 | 4- | HENRICUS (Count C Sellern) J Hindley 4-8-7 | B Taylor | 2 |
| 6 | 02000-3 | GRAPHICS SOLAR (Mrs M Fletcher) B McMahon 5-9-1 | B Crossley | 5 |
| 7 | 104000/ | TUDOR BOB (Lord Walpole) D Morley 5-9-1 | G Duffield | 4 |
| 8 | 0400/0- | CHARLIE'S SUNSHINE (B Gordon) J Townson 6-8-12 | S Griffiths 7 | 3 |

4-7 Crusader Castle, 9-2 Graphics Solar, 6 Henricus, 10 Tudor Bob, 16 Charlie's Sunshine.

**4.15 FRYSTON STAKES** (£1,718: 1m 4f) (14)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 01300-4 | AULD LANG SYNE (D) (J Griess) Mrs M Nesbitt 4-9-4 | A Crook | 5 |
| 4 | 312033- | JORGE MIGUEL (J Fernandes) G P-Gordon 4-9-4 | G Duffield | 9 |
| 5 | 000310- | WINTERREISE (D Beswick) W Bentley 5-9-4 | R Guest | 10 |
| 8 | 221213- | BALLYMENOCH (D) (J Old) J Old 4-9-0 | J Reid | 7 |
| 9 | 44- | BOLT THE GATE (Sir T Sykes) W Elsey 4-8-7 | C Dwyer | 14 |
| 10 | 4/000-0 | FAROLITE (Mrs W Elliot) R Hollinshead 4-8-7 | S Perks | 2 |
| 11 | 00-00 | MISSISSIPI BLUES (K Ivory) K Ivory 4-8-7 | R Cochrane | 4 |
| 12 | 0- | MR FABULEUX (W Haam) R Armstrong 4-8-7 | P Tulk | 6 |
| 13 | 00400-4 | PORTER (F Carr) E Carter 4-8-7 | J Carr 7 | 1 |
| 14 | 00/00-0 | SOVEREIGN ISLAND (Concorde Bloodstock) W Guest 4-8-7 | E Guest 5 | 13 |
| 15 | 40/00- | WALK ALONG (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 4-8-7 | S Webster | 8 |
| 16 | 0/0000- | WILDRUSH (W C Watts) W C Watts 4-8-7 | – | 3 |
| 17 | 000/ | CLASSY DEB (J Townson) J Townson 5-8-4 | D Gray | 11 |
| 18 | | RUSSET LADY (J Moores) J Townson 7-8-4 | S Griffiths 7 | 12 |

15-8 Jorge Miguel, 11-4 Ballymenoch, 5 Mr Fabuleux, 7 Bolt The Gate, 10 Winterreise, 12 Auld Lang Syne, 16 Porter, 25 others.

**4.45 HARDWICK HANDICAP** (£2,134: 1m) (9)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 00040-0 | RING BIDDER (D) (G A Farndon Eng) R Hollinshead 5-9-10 | Paul Eddery 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 20001-0 | WHENYOURTRAINSGONE (D) (P Mellor) F Watson 4-9-4 | P Madden | 7 |
| 5 | 0/220-0 | MOSSWERN (Mrs D Coleman) A Young 4-9-2 | N Day | 4 |
| 6 | 044400- | SILLEY'S KNIGHT (D,B) (E Stockdale) D Chapman 7-9-0 | D Nicholls | 5 |
| 7 | 00004-1 | CHRISTMAS COTTAGE (D) (Mrs P Mason) J Mason 5-9-10 (10 ex) | J Brown 7 | 1 |
| 8 | 110020/ | MISS PRUDENT (C Gray) C Gray 4-9-0 | N Connorton 3 | 6 |
| 9 | 403200- | ROMOSS (D) (F Lafferty Co.) R Whitaker 5-8-11 | P Young | 9 |
| 12 | 441422- | TEEJAY (D) (J Ogden) M Camacho 4-8-9 | E Johnson | 8 |
| 17 | 13000-0 | ELIZA DE RICH (D) (D Pike) Denys Smith 6-7-7 | M Fry 5 | 2 |

7-4 Christmas Cottage, 4 Whenyourtrainsgone, 5 Teejay, 7 Silley's Knight, 8 Ring Bidder, 10 Romoss, 16 Mosswern, 25 others.

**5.15 WAKEFIELD STAKES** (3-y-o maidens: £690: 6f) (17)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2- | GODLORD (Mrs T Chell) T Taylor 9-0 | J Seagrave | 14 |
| 6 | 00- | NARROW AND SHORT (Sheikh Mohammed) M H Easterby 9-0 | M Birch | 15 |
| 7 | 0-4 | NEVER SO BOLD (E Kessly) R Armstrong 9-0 | P Tulk | 11 |
| 8 | 60- | QUI SON (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 9-0 | B Raymond | 6 |
| 12 | 3004- | BAY EMMANUELLE (D Ward) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-11 | A Crook | 13 |
| 13 | 4023- | CAP D'AZURE (Dr D Smith) S Norton 8-11 | J Lowe | 9 |
| 14 | 22- | CRUMBLE (Mrs T Holland-Martin) B Hobbs 8-11 | G Baxter | 4 |
| 15 | | DOUBLE MARTINI (Lord McAlpine) D Morley 8-11 | G Duffield | 17 |
| 16 | | FAIR MARINER (G Johnston) P Rohan 8-11 | G Hughes 7 | 16 |
| 17 | 000040- | GALE BOY (J Berry) J Berry 8-11 | A Mercer | 2 |
| 19 | 2000- | LUCK PENNY (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11 | P Eddery | 10 |
| 21 | 0- | MAJOR BREW (P Rohan) P Rohan 8-11 | M Hindley 7 | 5 |
| 22 | | MOFFAT (G Morley) H Wharton 8-11 | K Darley | 12 |
| 23 | 0- | PETWICE (T Horn) W Haigh 8-11 | M Wood | 1 |
| 26 | 000- | TEA BISCUIT (J Staveley) J Townson 8-11 | D Gray | 6 |
| 27 | 0-3 | UNBRIDLED PLEASURE (E Kronfeld) I Balding 8-11 | – | 8 |
| 28 | 0- | WESTERN CIRCUIT (J Mason) J Mason 8-11 | D Nicholls | 3 |

2 Qui Son, 7-2 Crumble, 9-2 Lucky Penny, 7 Cap D'Azure, 8 Never So Bold, 10 Narrow and Short, 16 Unbridled Pleasure, 20 others.

### Pontefract selections

By Michael Seely

2.45 Chancey. 3.15 Stay Secret. 3.45 Crusader Castle. 4.15 Jorg Miguel. 4.45 Whenyourtrainsgone. 5.15 Qui Son.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.45 Hericus. 4.15 Jorge Miguel. 5.15 Crumble.

● Lester Piggott will not ride today because of a slight sprain in his right wrist. The champion jockey was due to ride at Pontefract, but has decided to rest the wrist for the day.

● King Spruce, the Grand National hope of the American rider, Joy Carrier, will not arrive at Aintree until Saturday morning. The trainer, Michael O'Brien, has arranged for last year's Irish Grand National winner to be kept at the Haydock racecourse stables until the big day.

● Racing at Uttoxeter yesterday was abandoned because of waterlogging after heavy overnight rain, the forecast for further rain and as there was water on the course, it was decided after a stewards inspection to abandon the meeting. This brings the number of National Hunt fixtures lost this season to 55.

## Warwick results

Going: Heavy

2.15 (2.24) AYLESFORD STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £690: 1m)
AIRFIELD ch c by Northfields – Easy Landing (Beckhampton Ltd) 9-0 ... P Eddery (13-2) 1
Celtic Promise ... J Matthias (33-1) 2
Sunoak ... G Starkey (4-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.70. Places: £1.90, £3.50, £2.30. DF: £50.00. CSF: £208.53. J Tree at Malborough. 4l, 3l. Pellinore's Point (9-2) 4th. 23 ran. Nr: Different Class, Lucian Lasage.

2.45 (2.49) HASELEY HANDICAP (£1,478: 1m)
BLOW MY TOP gr f by Some Hand – Tempered Wind (R Broomhall) 4-8-7 ... S Dawson (6-1) 1
Lautrec ... T Quinn (16-1) 2
Dragon Fire ... W Newnes (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.20. Places: £1.30, £7.90, £2.80, £1.70. DF: winner or 2nd with any other horse £2.80. CSF: £101.22. Tricast £1,700.25. R Holder at Bristol. 1½l, 1l. Record Wing (3-1 fav) 4th. 18 ran. Nr: Norfolk Realm.

3.15 (3.15) COVENTRY HANDICAP (£2,138: 1m 4f 52yd)
PERCASE b g by Tachypous – Pertinacity (Lady Dunphie) 4-8-11 ... P Eddery (12-1) 1
Saganero ... G Starkey (10-11 fav) 2
Ardoony ... W Ryan (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £8.80. Places: £2.40, £1.30, £1.50. DF: £6.80. CSF: £23.98. I Balding at Kingsclere. 1l, ½l. Inchgower (14-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.45 (3.46) BIDFORD STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £1,013: 5f)
CEE MAC CEE ch c by Anax – First Gain (Mrs P Yong) 8-11 ... T Ives (5-2) 1
April For Ever ... W Wharton (20-1) 2
Partake ... P Waldron (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.80, £4.60, £2.10. DF: £32.60. CSF: £52.94. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. ½l. Longview Lady (9-4 fav). Gaddy (7-1) 12 ran. NR: Dragonara's Pet. Bought in 3,000gns

4.15 (4.20) COMPTON VERNEY STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £753: 5f)
HOPWOOD b c by Be Friendly – Jaldi (J Slater) 9-0 ... S Cauthen (2-1 fav) 1
Kung Fu Master ... G Sexton (8-1) 2
Crowfoot's Couture ... M Miller (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.30, £2.50, £5.80. DF: £22.80. CSF: £36.67. B Hills at Lambourn. 1½l, 1l. Tender Seeker (5-1) 4th. 10 ran.

4.45 (4.48) KINGSWOOD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,044: 7f)
AVERON b c by Averof – Reluctant Maid (R Cleland) 8-0 ... D Dinsley (16-1) 1
For Your Eyes ... J Mercer (9-4 fav) 2
Golden Decoy ... A Dicks (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £19.90. Places: £3.10, £1.30, £1.30. DF: £26.60. CSF: £49.96. C Wildman at Salisbury. 7l, 4l. Expletive (100-30) 4th. 8 ran. PLACEPOT: £8.05

4.30 (4.33) RAGLAN HURDLE (Div II novices: £1,034: 3m).
PAPA'S BUSKINS ch g by Little Buskins – Papa's Black (D O'Duffy) 7-12-0 ... R Linley (8-1) 1
Trust the King ... P Croucher (2-1 fav) 2
Royscript ... I Suthern (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.70. Places: £1.80, £1.40, £1.80. Dual Forecast: £3.00. CSF: £9.15. Mrs M Rimell, at Severn Stoke. Members Relish (3-1) 4th. 13 ran. PLACEPOT: £50.45.

## Chepstow NH

Going: Heavy

2.0 (2.02) RAGLAN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £892: 3m)
SOMAY br m by Tarkhun – Magar's Image (M Maycroft) 6-12-0 ... P Scudamore (5-2) 1
Arctic Gipsy ... C Evans (5-4) 2
Captain Pat ... J Williams (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.40. Places: £1.20, £1.20, £1.50. DF: £3.90. CSF: £7.83. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 10l, 6l. Nord Hinder (10-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.30 (2.38) TINTERN CHASE (handicap: £2,624: 2m 4f)
CHINGOLO b g by Charlottesville Flyer – Polar Lady (Mrs S Davenport) 9-10-2 ... P Scudamore (12-1) 1
Tom Scotley ... P Double (13-2) 2
Last Suspect ... H Davies (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £10.60. Places: £3.30, £1.30. DF: £25.50. CSF: £71.31. Mrs S Davenport at Leominster. 4l, 7l. Hobo (5-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.0 (3.03) CANTILE HURDLE (handicap: £1,507: 2m)
BOLD IMAGE br h by Balinder – Darinda (Mrs M Price) 8-10-8 ... P Scudamore (7-2) 1
Crowning Moment ... Michelle Sherran (15-1) 2
Moohammed ... P Murphy (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.70, £3.90, £1.60. DF: £55.40. CSF: £49.02. Tricast: £247.81. B Preece at Telford. 6l, 2l. Stone Mist (9-4 fav). Fortune Cookie (8-1) 4th. 10 ran. Nr: Gold Stick.

3.30 (3.31) WELSH CHAMPIONSHIP CHASE (novices: £3,891: 2m)
RO'S OWEN br g by Master Owen – Winning Free (Mrs J Cotton) 8-11-8 P Scudamore (9-4) 1
Solid Rock ... C Brown (7-2) 2
Western Sunset ... H Davies (4-6 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.00. Dual Forecast: £3.00. CSF: £7.71. R Head, at Lambourn. 12l, dist. 3 ran. Western Sunset fell remntd.

4.0 (4.1) SPARTAN HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs: £1,028: 3m)
LORD DAWSON ch g by Romany Air – Nancy Dawson (D White) 8-11-10 ... G Upton (5-4) 1
Rushbury ... J Wilson (33-1) 2
TOTE: Win: £2.00. Dual Forecast: £34.90. CSF: £15.81. D White, at Swindon. 20l. Ballet Master (10-11 fav). 4 ran. NR: Ba Ba Belle.

## Wetherby NH

Going: soft

2.0 (2.04 DEIGHTON HURDLE (Div II novices: £690: 2m)
L O BROADWAY b m by Crash Course – Fiali 5-11-0 ... K Teelan (5-1) 1
Mossdrum ... R Barry (20-1) 2
Kevinsfort ... M Dwyer (3-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.80. Places: £1.70, £4.40, £1.80. DF: £32.30. CSF: £89.10. R Fisher at Ulverston. 2½l, 3l. Carpenter's Way (7-1) 4th. 15 ran.

2.35 (2.38 R.M.C HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs: £1,184: 3m)
YORKSHIRE MARINER b g by Marine Corps – Yorkshire Pudding 10-11-12 ... Miss J Grinyer (8-1) 1
Casa Knipe ... G Halder (8-1) 2
Youghal ... J Greenall (6-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.50. Places: £1.60, £1.40, £1.20. DF: £12.50. CSF: £61.14. C Dawson at Louth. 6l 10l. Willow Burn (9-2 fav) 4th. 9 ran.

3.10 (3.15) MONTAGU HURDLE (handicap: £3,928: 2m 4f)
PRELKO br g by Relko – Pretty Cottage 8-10-0 ... M Dwyer (7-1) 1
Grinders ... D Dutton (9-1) 2
Squires Close ... C Hawkins (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £2.80, £2.90, £2.80. DF: £45.00. CSF: £65.45. TRICAST: £574.11. J FitzGerald at Malton. 1, 2½l. Hawkbarrow (2-1 fav). Samorsunning (15-2 4th. 14 ran.

3.45 (3.45) SPRING HURDLE: (handicap: £1,716: 2m)
RAG DANCER br h by Ragstone – May Day Follies 6-11-9 ... K Whyte (evens fav) 1
Pensycnor ... P Charlton (7-1) 2
Shooter Prince ... C Grant (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.30, £1.80, £1.50. DF: £3.00. CSF: £8.28. W Elsey at Malton. 2½l, 6l. Suzy Mandel (9-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Quickthorn.

4.20 (4.22) LEEDS CHASE: (handicap: £7,338: 2m 50yd)
EVEN MELODY br g by Even Money – Scotch Tune 14-11-0 ... C Hawkins (4-1) 1
COOL SILOAM ... K Jones (20-1) 2
ABERSING ... J O'Neill (8-11 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.00. Places: DF: £14.50. CSF: £32.59. N Crimp at Middleham. ½l, 20l. 4 ran. Only 3 finished.

4.45 (4.56) DEIGHTON HURDLE (Div I novices: £690: 2m)
HELEXIAN b h by Song – Permutation 6-11-7 ... N Tinkler (8-11 fav) 1
Louviers ... N Doughty (9-2) 2
Vimys Pet ... M Barnes (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.40, £1.80. DF: £3.50. CSF: £3.86. N Tinkler at Malton. 4l, 4l. Cue World (20-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Gledstone. PLACEPOT: £48.30.

### Monday's point-to-points

EGGESFORD: Hunt: Honey Jump. Ladies: Lucky Friday. Adjacent: Tinker's Quest. Open: Village Green. Maiden: Roysear.
FOUR BURROW: H: Syphame. O: Happy Klondike. L: Moonstep. A: Prescenna Wood. M: Fisher Folk.
MORPETH: A: Arbiter. R: Shining Barn. O: Earls Brigg. L: Tyne Bridge. M: Fodderlee. H: African Fiesta.
NORTH COTSWOLD: H: Cabar Feidh. A: Donbolus. O: Border Mark. L: Arbitration. R: Brookside Boy. M: Walk A Minute.
OLD BERKSHIRE: H: Game Trust. A: Whitgee. O: More Culture. L: Brockie Law. R: Gaberday. M: Lady Crosby.
SOUTH NOTTS: H: My Melody. A: Vulgarion. O: Hernshaw. L: Gollwog. R: Naval Line. M I: Portia's Last. M II: Stancombe Lass.
SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE: H: Festive Season. M: Celtic Hill. O: Zarzaine. L: National Clover. R: Farrear. A: Flat Boy.
SOUTH SHROPSHIRE: H: W Boy. O: Meladon. L: Clear And Clean. R: Lutomer Trainer. A: Tanker. M: Gandouge Boy. M II: Misty Sky.
STAINTONDALE: A: Arctic Supreme. R: Can't Catch Me. L: Robbies Park. F: Robes Folly. O: Carfield. M: Little Budworth.
TALYBONT: H: Moss Spot. A: Quizmaster. L: Lady Pen. O: Andyrama. M: Chevalgo. R: Ballybuck.
TAUNTON: H: Dart Over. A: Golden Luck. O: Tawny Miss. L: Documentary. M I: Koe's Mead. M II: Arizona Belle. R: Love Girl.
VINE AND CRAVEN: H: Border Comedy. R: Gatcombe Park. L: Zarajeff. O: Buck Royale. A: Key Biscayne. M: Nickley Thaz.

● Richard Holder continued his fine start to the Flat season when Blow My Top became his fifth winner from seven runners when landing the Haseley Handicap at Warwick yesterday.

## SNOW REPORTS

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Conditions Piste | Conditions Off-Piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) – | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoriaz | 130 | 170 | Good | Heavy | Good | Fine | 3 |
| Powder on north-facing slopes | | | | | | | |
| Cervinia | 70 | 230 | Good | Crust | Good | Fine | 10 |
| Excellent skiing on piste | | | | | | | |
| Crans-Montana | 60 | 120 | Good | Powder | Good | Fine | –1 |
| Powder on a good base | | | | | | | |
| Flaine | 90 | 230 | Good | Varied | Good | Fine | 1 |
| Excellent skiing after heavy snow | | | | | | | |
| Ischgl | 110 | 280 | Good | Heavy | Good | Cloud | 3 |
| New snow on good base | | | | | | | |
| Kitzbühel | 25 | 150 | Fair | Heavy | Poor | Rain | 2 |
| Avalanche danger | | | | | | | |
| Niedereau | 30 | 100 | Fair | Heavy | Fair | Cloud | |
| Slush on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| St. Moritz | 70 | 150 | Good | Powder | Good | Fine | |
| Excellent skiing everywhere | | | | | | | |
| Saas-Fee | 70 | 180 | Good | Powder | Good | Fine | |
| New snow on good base | | | | | | | |
| Val d'Isère | 110 | 160 | Good | Powder | Good | Sun | |
| Good skiing everywhere | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 35 | 150 | Good | Powder | Fair | Fine | |
| Lower slopes slightly slushy | | | | | | | |
| Villars | 50 | 90 | Good | Fair | Fair | Thaw | |
| South-facing slopes slushy | | | | | | | |
| Wegen | 45 | 110 | Good | Powder | Good | Fine | |
| Superb skiing conditions | | | | | | | |
| Zermatt | 60 | 140 | Good | Powder | Good | Fine | |
| Good skiing everywhere | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

AUSTRIA

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | State of Piste | Weather – | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpbach | 40 | 110 | – | – | 2 |
| Axamer-Lizum | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Badgastein | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Berwang | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brand | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Igls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lermoos | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lienz/Osttirol | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mayrhofen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mittelberg | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Obergurgl | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Obertauern | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saalbach | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Schruns | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seefeld | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Serfaus | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Soll | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wildschönau | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

NORWAY

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | State of Piste | Weather – | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finse | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Geilo | – | 80 | Good | – | –6 |
| Gol | – | 70 | Good | – | –10 |
| Lillehammer | – | 80 | Pwdr | – | –10 |
| Norefjell | – | 75 | Good | – | [illegible] |
| Oslo | – | 50 | Good | – | [illegible] |
| Rjukan | – | 220 | Good | – | [illegible] |
| Voss | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

SWITZERLAND

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | State of Piste | Weather – | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelboden | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Braunwald | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Champery | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chateau d'Oex | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Davos | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grindelwald | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kandersteg | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lenk | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lenzerheide | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Les Diablerets | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Murren | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pontresina | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St Gotthard | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Unterwasser | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

